

الشرق الاوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,755

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1978

Established 1887

New Discoveries and Aims Keys to Shifting Oil Scene

OPEC

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (AP) — Officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today threatened to cut back oil supplies to industrialized nations unless they help OPEC countries to develop refining capacity and share world markets in petrochemical products.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, chairman of a three-day OPEC seminar on "Downstream Operations in OPEC Member Countries," said that industrialized countries were obstructing OPEC countries from participating in the making of finished petroleum products.

If that practice continues, he said, OPEC countries may be forced to sell the quantity of crude oil they sell to industrialized countries to the quantity of finished petroleum products OPEC countries are allowed to sell in industrialized countries.

The warning was repeated in a speech by OPEC Secretary-General Ali Jaidah.

None of the OPEC officials specified the finished products they had in mind, but apparently they are interested in a whole range of crude oil derivatives, including gasoline, lubricants and industrial petrochemical products.

In his address, the Kuwaiti minister said that through market restrictions industrialized countries are keeping OPEC countries from "going downstream," or participating in the making of finished petroleum products.

He cited as impediments imposed by the advanced countries the high cost of licenses for transfer

RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP) — A study financed by the CIA has concluded that more than half of the world's new oil supplies will come from increased production at known oil fields, since discoveries of so-called "super-giant" oil reserves have dropped in the last decade.

In addition, "It appears unlikely that many super-giant oil fields will be discovered in the future," the study said.

Three-fourths of the world's known oil reserves are contained in giant oil fields containing from 500 million to 5 billion barrels of oil. Discovery of giant fields, however, peaked between the late 1930s and the early 1960s.

The largest oil find in recent years in the United States was the Prudhoe Bay fields on Alaska's North Slope, found in the late 1960s and containing about 10 billion barrels of oil — more than a fourth of U.S. proven oil reserves.

Rand Corp., which completed the \$25,000 study, said that at current consumption rates, there is a 60-to-90-year petroleum supply remaining. If consumption continues to grow at existing rates, however, supplies could be depleted over the next 30 to 45 years, Rand said.

Since April 1977, when President Carter sent his National Energy Plan to Congress, the CIA has prepared a number of public and still secret oil estimates offering pessimistic — and at times controversial — energy assessments.

Richard Nehring, a Rand economist who directed the study, said that the best prospects for new oil discoveries are in the Midwest.

MEXICO

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP) — As the Arab oil embargo came to a close five years ago the CIA circulated secret reports that Mexico harbored an oil bonanza of 20 billion barrels — enough to reduce substantially U.S. dependence on Arab oil.

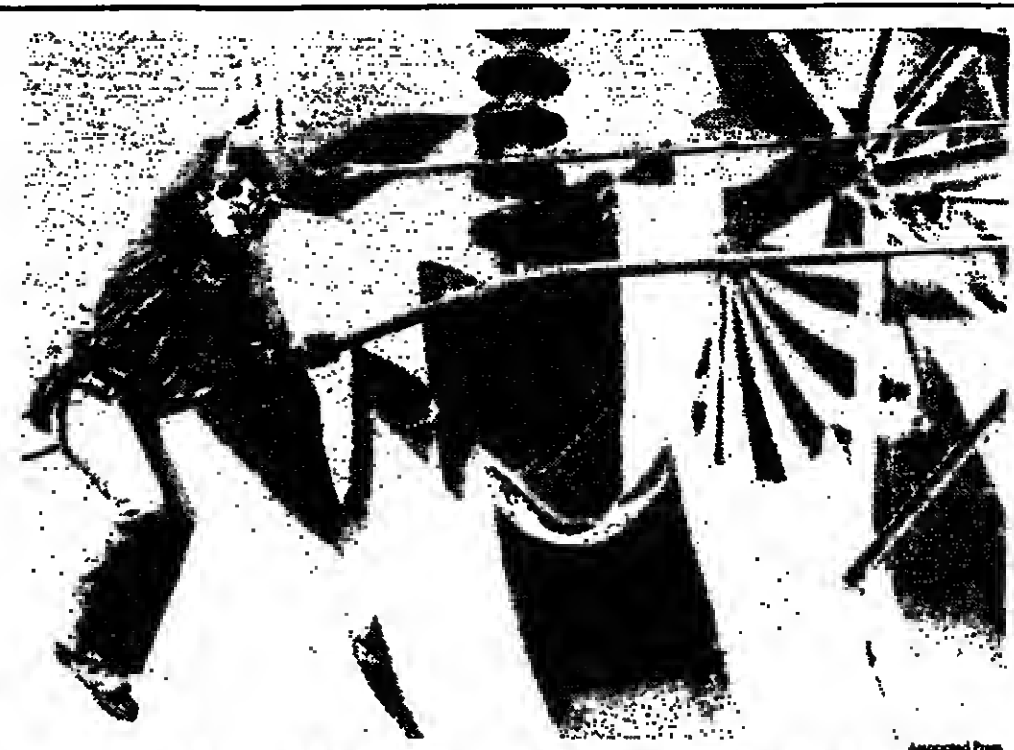
Last month Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, pegged his country's possible oil reserves at 200 billion barrels, an estimate on which U.S. oil experts concur. This would rank Mexico as a rival only to Saudi Arabia among the most oil-rich nations.

Yet the significance of a potential oil colossus along the southern border of the United States seems to have registered little impact on leading Carter administration policymakers in energy and foreign affairs.

When asked at a press conference last month about the impact of Mexican oil finds on the U.S. relationship with Arab oil-producing states, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, replied equivocally.

"I don't have a clear notion of how any potential developments in the area of energy, in Mexico, will affect the economic energy situation. I don't have an informed judgment to make."

Nonetheless, the National Security Council staff, over which Mr. Brzezinski presides, is working on a presidential review memorandum outlining a possible linkage of energy, trade and immigration policies to encourage higher Mexican oil and gas production. The document



Terror is in the face of Danny Matthews, 17, as he clings to power line waiting for firemen to engineer descent to safety. Current had been cut after youth became entangled in the lines.

U.S. Youth Snared by Live Wires

DALLAS, Oct. 9 (AP) — A teen-ager being towed aloft behind a pickup truck under a paraisol, an apparatus resembling a kite, was blown into electric power lines carrying 158,000 volts yesterday and suffered burns on his hands and feet.

The youth, Danny Matthews, 17, was reported to be in fair condition in a hospital last night.

"When we got there, his parachute was wrapped around the top power line and he was straddling the second line," said Fire Chief Hal Collins, who supervised the rescue. "We were as lucky as the devil."

Power on the lines was cut and firefighters spent 30 minutes rescuing Matthews as he hung from the high-voltage by the ropes of his paraisol, a parachute-like kite.

Two firefighters climbed the nearest tower, stabilized the paraisol, and told Matthews to slide off the wire so that he was hanging by the ropes of his paraisol about 60 feet off the ground. Firefighters then cut him from



Danny Matthews clasps his burned hands as he is lowered to the ground in a harness by rescue workers in Dallas.

Government Dissatisfied With Efforts

Bonn Shakes Up Anti-Terrorist Squad

By John Vinocur

BONN, Oct. 9 (NYT) — The government has undertaken a major overhaul of its anti-terrorism apparatus, making a series of high-level personnel and organizational changes that look like an admission the job was being done by the wrong men using the wrong mechanisms.

The changes involve replacing the director of the anti-terrorism division of the federal criminal bureau (BKA), the removal of the agency's two assistant chiefs, control of the agency by the Interior Ministry, and a decrease in the BKA's investigatory role.

Occurring about a year after the kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the shake-up is a clear sign of the government's dissatisfaction with the anti-terrorism campaign. It follows a series of alerts over the past two months and statements from officials about the growing likelihood of new terrorist action after 11 months of relative quiet.

puter experts to help the Italians in their search this spring for Aldo Moro, the kidnapped former premier.

The situation came to a head in August, when BKA agents failed to act effectively on a tip that three terrorist suspects were renting a helicopter to reconnoiter a prison for what was thought to be a possible jailbreak or attack. One of the three suspects later was shot to death in a Düsseldorf restaurant, but pictures taken of the group boarding the helicopter provided an embarrassing document of police failure.

Last month, the West German

equivalent of the U.S. government's General Accounting Office underscored the sense of ridicule by reporting in its annual statement on government waste that the installation of a computer tracking system, described as the most advanced in the world by the BKA, produced results that fell "far short" of any reasonable relation to the expense in terms of cash and personnel.

The cumulative effect of the errors is the current shake-up. In terms of West German law, which offers career civil servants remarkable protection against changes proposed by political appointees, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sarkis to Seek Saudi Arabian Truce Backing

BEIRUT, Oct. 9 (AP) — President Elias Sarkis headed today for a meeting with Saudi Arabian leaders to seek backing for a Syrian-Christian cease-fire in Lebanon that was generally holding in its second full day.

Authorities said that Mr. Sarkis decided to seek Saudi support for a permanent truce after three days of intensive talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad that led to the temporary cease-fire Saturday. He planned trips to the Sudan and to the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Assad told said that Mr. Sarkis will seek Arab endorsement of the "ideas we have agreed upon, and then return to Damascus so that we can put them into final shape."

The 150,000 civilians still living in the beleaguered Christian quarter of Beirut used the negotiated lull to clear their damaged homes, search for food and water and look for relatives after 10 days and nights in basement shelters.

Christian sector across bridges in the north.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio charged that Syrian troops violated the truce by shelling the coastal highway north of the Christian sector of Beirut, but it did not give a casualty count.

The radio said that 7 persons were killed and 17 were wounded yesterday and early today by Syrian sniping, most of which was said to be directed against traffic over the Qarunna Bridge on the northeastern outskirts of Beirut's Christian sector.

Beirut police said that the bodies of 68 Lebanese civilians have been dug from the rubble of shelled buildings since the truce, and said that Syrian rockets, artillery, and machine guns killed 1,500 Lebanese and wounded more than 2,000 in the 10 days before the cease-fire. Syria has not reported its casualties.

Camille Chamoun, 78, the former Lebanese president and the overall leader of the Christian rightist front, said as he toured his stricken neighborhood today that if the Syrians use the cease-fire to resupply their units in Lebanon, "as they have done in the past," the militias will fire on the convoys.

The Beirut cease-fire followed a United Nations Security Council (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Egyptian Reports

West Bank-Gaza Issues Downplayed by Weizman

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9 (NYT) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman today downplayed reports from Egypt that the resumption of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks would also involve the far-from-resolved issue of the fate of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Weizman, in a briefing for reporters on his departure for the United States, said that the resumption of talks between Egypt and Israel in Washington on Thursday was meant essentially to hammer out a peace treaty.

Asked about reports from Cairo that the Egyptians were envisioning any Egyptian-Israeli peace pact as a blueprint for a settlement of the West Bank and Gaza, Mr. Weizman replied:

"Egypt is one problem. The Golan Heights is another problem. The West Bank and Gaza are definitely a different problem. I don't think we have a common denominator between the four disputed areas. We primarily and basically and fundamentally are going for a finalization of all the details of a peace treaty."

His remarks paralleled comments made by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan last week when he departed for the United States. The

two men are leading the Israeli delegation at the renewed talks.

Their remarks indicated that Israel would seek to work out all the details on the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai so that the two countries could sign a peace treaty, perhaps in less than three months.

They also emphasized the Israeli effort to separate the settlement issue from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. At the Camp David summit last month, two accords were signed by Egypt and Israel and witnessed by President Carter. The first dealt with a peace-pact framework between Egypt and Israel; the second with a framework for seeking an overall Middle East peace.

Recent utterances from Cairo have tended to link the two, although some Israeli officials are speculating that the Egyptian comments are meant more for consumption in the Arab world than at the bargaining table in Washington, since the Egyptians are sensitive to charges that President Anwar Sadat is bent on a separate peace with Israel.

For their part, the Israelis are saying they do not intend to bring up the subject of the West Bank and Gaza when talks begin, although (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Three Dead, Strikes Widespread Rioting Spreads Through Iran

TEHRAN, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Riot police and troops today patrolled Tehran and several riot-hit provincial cities. Strikes paralyzed universities, hospitals and government offices for the third day.

Reports said at least three persons were killed and more than 30 wounded in violence in the provinces. The three died when police fired to disperse rioting youths in the Caspian Sea resort towns of Amol and Babol. Most of the clashes occurred in Amol, where police firing continued late last night. A security officer was wounded there and two demonstrators were killed, the reports said.

Students joined striking workers and professional people, who are

demanding pay increases and other benefits.

Meanwhile, the strikes spread through government departments, including state-owned hospitals. The stoppages shut down operation rooms and left piles of garbage in the streets. Patients were fed sandwiches.

The strikers demonstrated in hospital compounds in the southern port city of Khorramshahr and doctors served a three-day notice on the authorities for acceptance of a pay-hike demand.

Elsewhere, universities, schools, power plants, factories, government offices, railroad, bus and mail services were disrupted by continuing walkouts.

Courts were closed and trials suspended as Justice Ministry personnel went on strike.

In Tehran, police fired into the air to disperse students marching in the streets carrying the Koran. Universities across the country were shut as students boycotted classes. The most seriously affected universities were in Tehran, Tabriz, Ahvaz and Mashhad.

At the teachers' university in Tehran, leaflets pasted on the walls demanded the end of martial law, which was imposed Sept. 8, the release of political prisoners and freedom for political demonstrations.

"Panic has gripped Amol," the newspaper Rastakhiz said today. It reported that shooting continued until 10 p.m. yesterday and fires burned all over the city.

On Rhodesia Settlement

Smith Meets Vance, Fails To Change U.S. Position

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT) — Two hours of talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith ended today without narrowing differences on how to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Rhodesian conflict, officials of both sides said.

Asked whether he was disappointed by the outcome of the meeting, Mr. Smith said, "Yes, whenever I don't get my way, I am disappointed."

Mr. Smith, head of the white government when Rhodesia broke away from Britain in 1965, came here to plead for support of his plan for an internal settlement, including elections leading eventually to a black majority government. That plan has been rejected by leaders of the increasingly strong black nationalist guerrilla movements based along Rhodesia's borders and is also opposed by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Vance, joined by British Ambassador Peter Jay, urged Mr. Smith to consider their alternative plan, which would begin with a conference of all the parties to the Rhodesian conflict and then would move to a transitional period in which elections would be held and a constitution adopted under neutral supervision.

Outcome Is "Status Quo"

A statement issued by the State Department after the meeting noted that both the Rhodesian guerrillas grouped in the Patriotic Front and Mr. Smith and his black allies in the present transitional government agree on the need for elections. But the statement charged that "each also seeks dominance" in the proposed transition period.

Mr. Smith appeared crestfallen as he entered the diplomatic lobby of the State Department after the talks, accompanied by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a black member of his four-man executive council. He said the outcome was "status quo."

Mr. Sithole described the exchange with Mr. Vance and Mr. Jay as: "They have their own ideas

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Thousands of youths fought security units in the streets of Amol. No exact figures of dead and wounded are known, Rastakhiz said, referring to the two confirmed deaths.

Yesterday's rioting erupted during the funeral for Feroz Razi, a housewife killed Saturday by police, who shot their way into her house in pursuit of demonstrators.

The sea resort town of Babol, 19 miles from Amol, was shattered yesterday after security units killed a 32-year-old man and wounded four other people. Demonstrators sacked liquor stores and attacked banks and shops.

Rioters in Behbahan, in southern Iran, damaged the governor-general's offices, six banks, a restaurant and several municipal kiosks. Calm returned to the city late last night.

Clashes between police and youths also broke out in many other towns across Iran, causing many injuries and widespread arson and damage to property. Reports reaching Tehran said police opened fire in six cities.

Some 40 towns across the country were hit by the walkouts, from Tabriz in the west to Zahedan in the southeast. The newspaper Kayhan reported that journalists also intend to go on strike.

Tens of thousands of office workers staged sit-ins at their offices in support of various demands, ranging from substantial pay increases to retirement benefits.

Jacques Brel Is Dead at 49

PARIS, Oct. 9 (IHT) — Jacques Brel, 49, died today at a hospital in suburban Bobigny from a blood clot in the lung. He had fought a 10-year battle with cancer.

Mr. Brel wrote, composed and interpreted more than 500 songs and he followed his meteoric career as a singer with one of movie star. The Broadway show "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well in Paris" was devoted to his life and career.

Story: Page 5.

English Is the Talk of the Town in China

By Fox Butterfield

FO-SHAN, China, Oct. 9 (NYT) — Tramping through an 11th-century ancestral temple in this southern Chinese city, a group of American tourists were surprised to find themselves accosted in English by several smiling young Chinese.

"How are you? May I ask what country you come from?" each of the Chinese began in textbook-perfect phrases.

It was an innocent encounter, but in China, where only two years ago there were strict official regulations against talking with foreigners, and people were frequently persecuted for having foreign contacts, such schemes were rare.

The young Chinese in the temple, it turned out, were training to be English teachers at the Kwangtung Teachers College. They had been given a one-month assignment to practice their language skills by standing around the red-walled temple compound and mingling with the tourists China has been allowing into the country since early this year.

Frequent Overtures

Other students, from another college, greeted the tourist group in the nearby Fo-shan pottery factory. Recent visitors to China report such incidents throughout the country, in parks, schools, on buses, and in the streets, as millions of Chinese have begun what

Language Education Drive a Part Of Effort to Speed Modernization

seems to be a crash course in English.

The drive to learn English is part of China's ambitious effort to modernize itself by the turn of the century and overcome a decade in which its education, science, and technology were retarded by the chaos of the Cultural Revolution. China now desperately needs as many scientists, economists, and engineers as it can produce who are familiar with Western technology and ideas.

At the same time, the new encounters between Chinese and foreigners also reflect the greater openness that Peking's leaders are now permitting. Diplomats in Peking say that the authorities have instructed the capital's residents not to try to confiscate film from foreigners taking pictures that they think might be in forbidden areas, and to answer tourists' questions frankly.

The new program to learn foreign languages has evidently struck a popular chord, for it gives some young Chinese an outlet for suppressed ambitions. Until the last year, under Mao Tse-tung's reforms, most students were forced to resettle in the countryside after finishing junior or senior high school, and the few who were able to go to

college were selected for political rather than academic achievements. Brains and hard study did not necessarily produce rewards.

Opportunities Improve

But now students with a good command of a foreign language may have a better chance of going to college, and some may be able to eventually go abroad to study. Peking is negotiating with the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, and several other nations to send 10,000 students overseas in the next few years. Currently, China has only 100 students abroad.

A 23-year-old woman factory worker, Fang Mei-lin, who initiated a conversation with a reporter in a Canton park, said that she had just passed the entrance examination to Canton's Suo Yat-sen university. She had been working in a radio factory for six years, but she had studied at night in her factory dormitory, and now it had paid off.

As part of the new foreign-language training, China's television stations have begun offering a daily half-hour English course, with similar programs on radio.

In Peking, more than a million copies of Radio Peking's English course guide have been sold, according to a recent article in a

Peking paper. More strikingly, 800,000 copies have been snapped up in An-wai province in central China and 700,000 in Kiangsu province. Several million English teaching records also have been sold recently.

In addition, it has been announced that China plans to invite 100 foreign teachers annually to train Chinese foreign language teachers for science and engineering universities.

Early Training Starts

Peking also has embarked on an ambitious program to start foreign language studies at the third-grade level in the newly established schools for fast learners.

What effect all this foreign language teaching and new — if very limited — contact with foreigners will have is difficult to estimate. It seems to have helped revive motivation among students who were becoming apathetic. But it may also expose them to ideas potentially subversive to China's Communist system.

Asked about this danger, Keng Piao, a member of the Politburo and a leading theoretician, told a delegation from the American Society of Newspaper Editors last week that he was not worried. He said that he recognized the problem, but he insisted that China's leadership was moving to improve the conditions of life and that by the time the students returned to China, things would be better.

'FN,' Expanding Exporter of Small Weapons

A Must for Liege Visitors: An Arms Plant

LIEGE, Belgium, Oct. 9 (AP) — When the president of Somalia visited Belgium last month in search of arms and foreign aid, his official itinerary contained a cryptic entry, "Visit to Liege."

There was no public explanation why Mohammed Siad Barre, touring Western Europe on a tight schedule, would want to drive 55 miles out of Brussels to visit an ancient industrial town in an economically depressed area. But Belgian government officials made little effort privately to conceal Mr. Siad

Barre's destination. He was going, they acknowledged, to "FN."

FN is the abbreviation of the Fabrique Nationale factory, the kingpin of Belgian arms production and, by its own claim, the world's largest exporter of small arms. An expanding company on Liege's outskirts, it purchased a majority share last year in the U.S. Brownings Arms Co., and is now manufacturing 10,000 machine guns for the U.S. Army.

But the factory is best known — and has suffered some public criticism — for its exports of arms to developing countries. FN now supplies arms to 90 countries, with 60 percent of its weapons production going to the nonindustrialized world, officials of the privately owned company say.

FN is an exporter of arms to Libya and other parts of the Middle East, does substantial business in Africa and Latin America and has supplied arms to both Ethiopia and Somalia, now bitter enemies. Somali President Siad Barre received a souvenir pistol as a gift

during his visit to FN last month, but Gustave Joassart, chief of FN's arms marketing, said that Somalia has not decided if it will buy more arms from FN.

Officials say that the company sold arms to both Rhodesia and South Africa until United Nations sanctions against those countries put an end to the trade.

"We are manufacturers. Our role is to give our workers work and to make the factory live," Mr. Joassart said in interview. "It's not for us to tell our government we shouldn't furnish arms to one country or another."

Government Approval

FN is required to seek Belgian government approval for the export of its arms, and the government usually bars exports to "areas of active conflict." But neither FN nor government officials will talk in detail about what arms go where.

"An arms factory is a little like a bank," Mr. Joassart said. "We don't publish our clients' accounts." FN's sales in 1976-77 amounted to \$327 million, with about 80 percent of production military-related.

FN and government officials agree that the factory is vital to Liege. A city of 150,000 persons with a long arms-making tradition, its factories just 200,000 weapons a year to the United States during the period of the U.S. Civil War.

The FN factory now employs about 9,300 workers in Liege, which has seen many other businesses shut down in recent times, and the firm pours \$6 million a year of taxes into government coffers.

The Liege factory is a collection of dated brick buildings, many dating back to the turn of the century.

A United Nations flag flies over the complex — chosen, an official said, "because so many national leaders come here, that it's easier to have one flag for all of them."

Chinese Are Welcome

FN is not permitted to sell arms to irregular armies and guerrilla movements, but is eager to expand its trade with established countries. Mr. Joassart said that "the Chinese are welcome" to come and shop.

FN's leading products now include the FAL gas-operated automatic rifle, with production at 700 to 800 a day, the light Mini-Mag machine gun (80 a day) being built for the U.S. Army. The contract for 10,000 weapons for the United States is worth about \$22 million, and FN hopes that the Army soon will order 10,000 more.

But referring to the U.S. deal, Mr. Joassart said, "You never make any money from NATO countries because of the competition and their price bargaining. With what we're getting from the sales to the United States, we won't make any fortune. Fortunately, there are other countries to make a living from."

Other FN arms products include ammunition, anti-personnel and tear gas shells and sport rifles. FN is opening a factory in South Carolina that will employ 300 persons, has a subsidiary in Brazil and is hoping to start producing anti-tank weapons and artillery.

Civilian Products

FN also maintains foundries for civilian products, builds turbines and sells its machinery and engineering services. The company has tried throughout its 90-year history to develop lines of civilian products, but few of these have lasted long.

FN has tried and given up production of cars, motorcycles, trucks and milk-making machines. Now it is trying to expand a line of golf clubs and tennis rackets. But Mr. Joassart acknowledged that arms are "really our specialty."

Arms sales by FN and other Belgian companies have regularly come in for criticism in the Belgian Parliament and from leftist newspapers. One peak in the controversy came in 1968, when a Belgian soldier loaded with arms crashed in Niger just two days after the Belgian foreign minister announced in Parliament that there were no recent licenses to send arms into Nigeria's Biafra war.

Since 1968, Belgium has had a law specifying that arms cannot be sent to countries that violate the human rights of their citizens. But because of the secrecy of the Belgian arms business, rumors are bruited constantly about what countries are getting arms.

Part of Societe Generale

FN is only part of Belgium's arms industry. The FRB corporation, linked like FN to the large Societe Generale industrial group, produces explosives and other military material. The Sabca company offers a laser tank-fire control system at international arms fairs. About 30 Belgian companies in all may be involved in the arms business.

But FN, which says that 20,000 persons depend on it directly for their livelihood, has usually been the focus of controversy over Belgian arms.



Tran Huu Hiep waves good-bye as he and three other Vietnamese servicemen are taken to airport in Bangkok for flight back to Vietnam. They had been held 19 months.

Thais Repatriate 4 Vietnamese, 1 Is Forced to Go in Handcuffs

BANGKOK, Oct. 9 (UPI) — A young Vietnamese serviceman was returned to Hanoi today after Thai authorities rejected his appeals to be allowed to stay and forced him aboard an airport bus in handcuffs.

Vo Quoc Phu, 24, was among four Vietnamese military men who were repatriated under a prisoner exchange negotiated by the Thai and Vietnamese governments. The Vietnamese were exchanged for Thai fishermen being held in Vietnam.

Mr. Phu boarded an Air Vietnam flight to Hanoi protesting that he did not want to return and appealing to be resettled in Australia where he claimed to have relatives.

But Thai Foreign Ministry sources said, "We only considered the conditions under which he came to Thailand — and that was as an illegal alien."

The sources said that the case was considered to be outside the responsibility of the UN Commission for Refugees, which made last-minute efforts to delay Mr. Phu's departure until his status could be determined.

Held for 19 Months

Mr. Phu and two uniformed companions were captured 19 months ago while paddling a dinghy off the southern Thailand coast. Mr. Phu claimed that he was a refugee and that he escaped from Vietnam, but Thai officials said that his reluctance to return was the result of conversations he had had with Vietnamese refugees at Bangkok's immigration jail.

Mr. Phu was struggling and complaining as he was taken to a bus outside the jail. First he was handcuffed to one policeman, but when he continued to resist, another policeman snapped a second pair of cuffs on the prisoner's free right hand.

Should War Resume

Israeli Golan Settlements On Sensitive Front Line

RAMAT MAGSHIMIM, Golan Heights, Oct. 9 (AP) — Five years after Syrian tanks overran this Jewish settlement on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, the bullet holes are neatly patched, the battle-ravaged apple orchard blooms again and reorganized defenses present a stiffer challenge to any future invaders.

Last week, after Israeli naval vessels shelled Moslem West Beirut during Syrian attacks on Lebanese Christian positions, there were fears of another war between Israel and Syria. In any such conflict, the Golan Heights and such settlements as Ramat Magshimim would be the front line.

When Israel was attacked on two fronts on Oct. 6, 1973, Egypt's assault across the Suez Canal into the Sinai desert attracted most attention. But while Israeli troops fought a holding action on the southern front hundreds of miles from population centers, an outgunned tank force clung desperately to the Golan Heights, blocking a Syrian thrust into the heart of Israel.

The attack was repulsed in some of the fiercest fighting of the 30-year Arab-Israeli conflict. But five years later, while Israel prepares to make peace on its southern front with Egypt, the Israeli-Syrian border still simmers with the potential for another explosion.

Syria leads the opposition to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative and refuses to join negotiations. Israel insists on keeping at least part of the Golan Heights, from which Syria shelled Israeli villages in Galilee until 1967 and rejects Mr. Sadat's contention that the Camp David principle — peace in return for captured Arab territory — could apply to the strategic plateau.

Should war resume, the Israelis are confident that they have learned the lessons of the war of October, 1973, when a surprise attack found 180 Israeli tanks facing an invading Syrian tank force of 1,400.

Israel's civilian settlements in the 400-square-mile sector captured in 1967 were evacuated when fighting erupted in 1973. Now, they have become key elements in what the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, calls territorial defense.

Speaking of this settlement two miles from the frontier, Gen. Eytan said, "Had Ramat Magshimim been then what it is today, the Syrians would not have even managed to get close to it."

Gemayel Wary of Cease-Fire

To Lebanese Phalangists, 'World Has Sacrificed Us'

By Jonathan C. Randall

ANTEPIAS, Lebanon, Oct. 9 (WP) — Ramrodd straight in his darkened office, Pierre Gemayel listened to the artillery rounds exploding nearby and said, "If Syria agrees to a cease-fire, of course, we will accept it immediately."

But although the leader of the Phalange, the largest Christian militia fighting the Syrians, was speaking several hours before the latest cease-fire was announced Saturday, he had few illusions about its durability.

A veteran of 60 broken cease-fires since the fighting began in 1975, Sheikh Pierre, as he is known throughout Lebanon, was in a somber mood.

Vigorous at 73, his hair plastered down on his lean skull, Mr. Gemayel sprinkled an hourlong interview with a vision of ruin, death and the "banned" of Western civilization unwilling to save Lebanon's embattled Christians.

Less Critical of Israel

He was less critical of the Christians' latest ally — Israel — which for the first time in their two-year relationship has failed to provide military muscle to relieve the pressure.

Mr. Gemayel's oldest son, Amin, contended that as many as 200,000 Christians had been forced from their homes by the fighting, especially residents of East Beirut and Christian suburbs, 40,000 others were living in tents, he said.

Many refugees have found shelter in unheated summer homes in the mountains, but winter is approaching.

Despite Syrian gunfire and the limited size of the port facilities, the Christians were bringing in 300 tons of food, arms and ammunition every two or three days, Amin Gemayel said, "from Israel, Cyprus, the United States."

In contrast with other Christian claims of desperate medical shortages, Amin Gemayel said that they had been well-stocked and only now were feeling the pinch.

Father Sets Tone

But it was his father's view of a disappearing Lebanon that set the tone. Dressed in an elegant black leisure suit, Pierre Gemayel lamented the end of his dream of a strong, respected Christian-led Lebanon.

"Instead of unity, the country is ruined," he said. "[My mountain home] at Bikfaya, 442 years old, the oldest in town, the pride of my life, destroyed."

"We are perishing, we are dead, this is shameful," he said. "How shameful for the civilized world to react to the Lebanese disaster like this, to see the destruction of the only country in the Middle East which enjoyed real freedom, civilization and democracy."

"All the world has sacrificed us," he added, condemning the Camp David accords, which he said "only an imbecile" could not see were destroying Lebanon.

West Bank-Gaza Issues Downplayed by Weizman

(Continued from Page 1)

though they are well aware that Egypt might do so.

The Camp David accords call for a five-year transitional plan in which the present Israeli military administration is to be replaced by a system of civil autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza.

The agreements call for a civil authority to be devised by Egypt, Israel, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians. So far, Jordan has shown no inclination to join the talks. And West Bank leaders, including moderates who initially were somewhat positive about the summit agreement, are now vying with one another to condemn it as a "sellout" of Palestinian interests.

So far, the first steps toward progress on the West Bank-Gaza plan have yet to be taken. U.S. officials here are working hard to build up support for the Camp David accords, but publicly, there does not seem to have been much progress.

Asked about reports that a peace pact could be signed within a few weeks, Mr. Weizman said: "I am not that optimistic it is going to be that fast, but I do hope that by the end of the calendar year, we'll have a peace treaty."

Syria Denounces Accords

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 9 (UPI) — Syria today rejected the Camp David accords as "null and void" under international law and blamed Israel for the new crisis in Lebanon.

The statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Nasser Kaddafy said Syria said that the Israelis had precipitated the fighting in Lebanon by supporting "certain outlawed elements" — Lebanese Christian militiamen — who were fighting Syrian forces and "tried to exploit"

U.S. Is Slow to Seek Mexican Oil Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

is due on President Carter's desk in November.

Within and outside government, questions have been raised as to why the administration has not responded faster or more aggressively to the prospect of a Saudi Arabia-sized oil reservoir on the doorstep of the United States.

"Why hasn't Mexico become an issue vis a vis our leverage" in the Gulf countries? asked Jerome Levinson, general counsel of the Inter-American Development Bank.

"Mexico will be a big factor in the world oil market," Arnold

Safer, an Irving Trust vice president, predicted. "Mexico is already selling some oil on the Gulf Coast to U.S. markets that is undercutting crude from Nigeria and the Middle East."

Promising Drilling

The richness of Mexico's promise is already being demonstrated. Hydrocarbons — oil or natural gas — are being found in four of every five wells drilled there as compared to one of every five in the United States. Individual Mexican wells can produce an average 20,000 barrels a day, the largest rate outside the Middle East, compared with 16,000 barrels a day in the United States.

Mexico is now pumping 1.5 million barrels a day and is expected to nearly double that by the early 1980s. Production could well go to 4 million or 5 million barrels a day by the middle and late 1980s, according to State Department and International Energy Agency forecasts.

The U.S. government and some major oil companies concede that if Mexico's reserves turn out to be in the 150-billion-barrel range, the country could join the ranks of major oil exporters pumping as much as 8 million barrels a day in the next decade.

While Mexico's oil potential has, as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Patrick Lucery says, "unfolded beyond our expectations," Washington's handling of bilateral energy ques-

tions — especially a proposed natural gas sale of 2 billion cubic feet a day — as well as trade and migration questions have become enmeshed in a succession of debates.

"It's clear we would like to make a deal," said an administration official, "but politically whether we can do it is a tough question."

Sources close to President Lopez Portillo also say that Mexico is actively interested in pursuing high-level exchanges of oil and gas assurances for U.S. concessions on trade barriers and immigration.

Jack Ray, president of Tennessee Gas, had a hand in the talks. He calls Energy Secretary James Schlesinger's performance "an absolute debacle." [Mr.] Schlesinger displayed an arrogant sort of attitude about it."

James Flug, head of Energy Action, a consumer lobby on energy issues usually critical of Mr. Schlesinger, commends the Energy and State departments for refusing the Mexican gas offer.

At stake was a contract negotiated by a consortium of six U.S. pipeline companies for 2 billion cubic feet of gas a day, equivalent to 5 percent of U.S. daily consumption. The gas was to be sold at a price indexed to the price of oil products,

starting at about \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet. This is higher than the \$1.99 the administration has proposed in its energy bill and the \$2.16 paid Canadian producers.

Officially, State Department officials such as Deputy Assistant Secretary Steve Bosworth say, "The Mexican gas deal is on the backburner." Unofficially, the administration says that the talks can start once the energy bill passes Congress.

In the interim, the Energy Department has approved a purchase of liquefied natural gas from Indonesia at the same pricing formula asked by the Mexico.

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who drew political fire from the left in Mexico, has pledged: "We will not lower our prices."

The ultimate significance of the gas deal, some argue, is that the gas is associated with oil. By buying Mexican gas at any price, it is said, the United States can create conditions that will stimulate more aggressive oil production.

Beyond that, Latin experts and the Mexicans themselves admit, there are still questions about whether Mexico will be willing to deplete its oil resources to satisfy U.S. consumer appetites.

Rand Study Notes Wane In Giant Oil Discoveries

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexico, Alaska, Venezuela, Siberia, China, and the North Sea.

Rand, a Santa Monica, Calif., think tank, is a major contractor for the CIA and Defense Department.

"It's a fairly significant fact that half of the world's oil discoveries are contained in 23 fields," Mr. Nehring said in a telephone interview. He concludes that the only known oil-producing regions that offer a "reasonable probability of future super-giant discoveries" are the Gulf Midwest states and on Mexico's southeastern coast.

World oil prices are currently set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at \$12.70 per 42-gallon barrel.

Oil companies use secondary and tertiary recovery methods including water flooding and the injection of chemicals into oil reservoirs to increase production from wells that are no longer productive using conventional technology.

"If future discoveries follow the same patterns as past discoveries, it appears that 65 percent to 80 percent of the oil that will ultimately be discovered" is already in known oil fields, the study says.

However, some geologists, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, a geophysicist, Dr. Bernardo Grossling, as well as some industry geologists, dispute the conclusions from the Rand study. They argue that some of the most promising areas in the world, namely Latin America, Africa and parts of Southeast Asia, remain largely unexplored.

—J.P. SMITH

Stunt Kills 1 in France

ST. TROPEZ, France, Oct. 9 (AP) — One woman was killed and 10 persons were injured today when a woman stunt driver lost control of her car and hit a super-market during the filming of a French film.

Since 1968, Belgium has had a law specifying that arms cannot be sent to countries that violate the human rights of their citizens. But because of the secrecy of the Belgian arms business, rumors are bruited constantly about what countries are getting arms.

Part of Societe Generale

FN is only part of Belgium's arms industry. The FRB corporation, linked like FN to the large Societe Generale industrial group, produces explosives and other military material. The Sabca company offers a laser tank-fire control system at international arms fairs. About 30 Belgian companies in all may be involved in the arms business.

But FN, which says that 20,000 persons depend on it directly for their livelihood, has usually been the focus of controversy over Belgian arms.

Should war resume, the Israelis are confident that they have learned the lessons of the war of October, 1973, when a surprise attack found 180 Israeli tanks facing an invading Syrian tank force of 1,400.

Israel's civilian settlements in the 400-square-mile sector captured in 1967 were evacuated when fighting erupted in 1973. Now, they have become key elements in what the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, calls territorial defense.

Speaking of this settlement two miles from the frontier, Gen. Eytan said, "Had Ramat Magshimim been then what it is today, the Syrians would not have even managed to get close to it."

The agreements call for a civil authority to be devised by Egypt, Israel, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians. So far, Jordan has shown no inclination to join the talks. And West Bank leaders, including moderates who initially were somewhat positive about the summit agreement, are now vying with one another to condemn it as a "sellout" of Palestinian interests.

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The statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Nasser Kaddafy said Syria said that the Israelis had precipitated the fighting in Lebanon by supporting "certain outlawed elements" — Lebanese Christian militiamen — who were fighting Syrian forces and "tried to exploit"

the situation to spread its domination in the Middle East.

Earlier, Mr. Dayan gave an 11-minute speech to the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, in which he said that the Camp David talks.

Smith Fails Bid to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

and we also have our own ideas so there are two sets, outside inside."

There was no progress toward a solution, he said.

Asked if any new ideas had put forward, Mr. Stibole said: "I suggest a 'repetition of old ideas'."

Mr. Smith said that he had posed a meeting Friday with President Carter, when he would be accompanied by the other two members of his executive council.

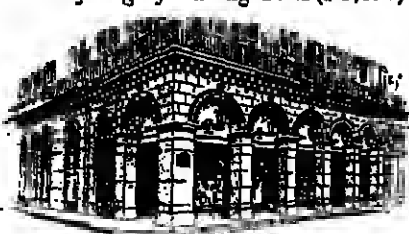
Administration officials indicated, however, that Mr. Smith had strained the limits of official U.S. hospitality by insisting on a visit to the United States through the intervention of a group of 27 conservative senators.

When this effort collapsed, State Department reluctantly granted the visas last Wednesday.

The State Department then urged that the Smith visit might be used to acquiesce the U.S. plan with "the complicated matter of Rhodesia's future and to co-administration concern to Smith."

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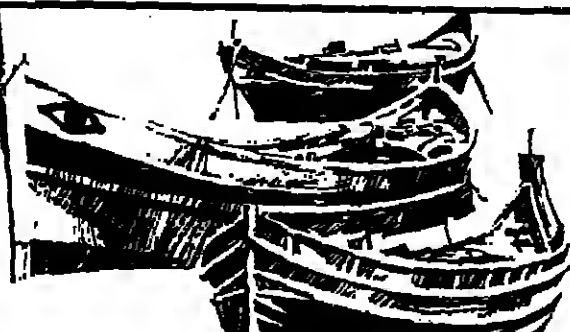
If comfort is what you're after, you'll also like another Lanvin 2 suggestion: a beautifully soft coat in alpaca that is extraordinarily light: hardly more than 3 lbs. ! Then there are some easy-to-wear country tweed coats (they're coming back this year) at € 1,250.

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Before Start of Papal Election

Cardinals Quietly Judging Candidates

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Roman Catholic cardinals have five days left to become involved in the papal election. They will be voting in the conclave of the Sacred College of Cardinals beginning Saturday.

Some also take into account what they read in the newspapers to a greater extent than we let on," one cardinal said.

Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia said that he relied on a series of biographies and copies of speeches made available by the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano. But these are barebones and uncritical.

Some cardinals depend on Civil Service

Leftists Slain in Ankara Are Said Reprisal Victims

ANKARA, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Police found the bodies today of six leftists near a highway on the outskirts of Ankara, authorities said. A seventh died of injuries sustained in the attack.

At least 10 leftists were killed in the attack, which was said to be a reprisal for the killing of a Turkish nationalist leader in a recent clash between the two groups.

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OPEN WIDE — Visitors at the 1978 Farm Progress Show in Taylorville, Ill., pass through an arch of nasty-looking insects on their way to exhibition that shows insects destroying corn plant. Display is called 'Jaws in Your Cornfield.'

21 Senators Urge Tying Of U.S. Tax, Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP) — A bipartisan group of 21 senators today urged the Senate to tie future tax cuts directly to reductions in U.S. spending.

The senators are trying to amend the Senate Finance Committee's tax-cut bill by allowing new reductions in 1980 through 1983 only if spending does not exceed the inflation rate plus 1 percent.

In addition, a tax cut would be allowed in 1982 only if the U.S. budget is balanced by that time.

The proposal, sponsored chiefly by Sens. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., and William Roth, R-Del., would not affect the Finance Committee's proposed tax cuts for next year.

Sponsors estimate that the plan would, during the four years, give additional tax cuts totaling \$453 to a four-member family with an income of \$20,000 a year.

Meanwhile, the Senate voted today to limit debate on the \$29.7-billion tax-cut bill to those considered germane. A final vote on the bill is now expected this week.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia has said failure to pass either a tax cut bill or the energy package would delay a lame-duck session after the November elections. Both houses hope to adjourn for the year on Saturday.

After the Senate passes a tax-cut bill, it must still be reconciled with the House version, which calls for \$16.3 billion in tax reductions. Mr. Carter has hinted that he might veto any reduction higher than \$20 billion or \$21 billion.

The Senate today passed energy-conservation legislation that would require state utility commissions to use rates to encourage energy saving, such as charging higher rates for increased energy consumption.

It also is scheduled to vote today on electric-rate structures. Approval was expected, and that could lead to final House action on the energy package later in the week.

House leaders hope to combine those two sections with the natural gas and coal conversion bills, which have won final Senate passage. By presenting the four sections as one package, the leaders hope to reduce the chances for opponents to defeat the disputed natural-gas pricing section.

Because of the closure vote on tax-cut bill, bills expected to die in this session include the president's hospital-cost containment program, the Humphrey-Hawkins "full employment" bill, labor law revision, an ethics bill and the Alaska lands bill.

Corporate Tax Defeated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (Reuters) — The Senate has defeated a plan to require U.S. firms to pay U.S. taxes on their current foreign income, instead of permitting them to defer taxes until the income is returned to the United States.

The proposal would have required U.S. multinational firms to pay taxes on 50 percent of current foreign income starting next year, rising to 100 percent by 1984.

The proposal, long sought by tax reformers who claim that foreign-based U.S. firms get an advantage over U.S.-based companies, was sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, as an amendment to the pending tax-cut bill.

3 Galleons End a 5-Month Trip Across Atlantic Under Sails

SANTANDER, Spain, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Three galleons manned by an international crew of 14 have sailed into this port in northern Spain after a five-month crossing of the Atlantic. The crossing, which began May 7 on Tampico, ended more than a month behind schedule.

Commanded by Vital Alsar, a 45-year-old Spaniard of Santander the three ships made the 9,000-mile trip from Mexico under sails. But they had to be hauled into Santander port by tugs on Saturday because a wind change threatened to crash them against the Spanish coast, officials said.

Most of the crew members were Mexicans, but they included Tom McCormick, a U.S. engineer who had accompanied Mr. Alsar on a previous expedition on a raft in the Pacific. Mr. Alsar and his men built their three ships, the Cantabria, the Ana de Ayala and the Quiruz Amazonas, in the Amazon forests.

Mr. Alsar's objective was to pay tribute to Spanish explorers, particularly Francisco de Orellana — the discoverer of the Amazon and a lieutenant of Pizarro in the Conquest of Peru. During a 1538 expedition of the interior of South America, De Orellana and his party were separated from Pizarro and floated down the Amazon River mouth. De Orellana died in an attempt in 1546 to explore the river from its mouth.

On Navajo Sacred Mountain

U.S. Uranium Mine Nears Completion

By Sandra Blakeslee

MOUNT TAYLOR, N.M., Oct. 9 — The nation's largest and deepest uranium mine is nearing completion here on the slopes of a Navajo Indian sacred mountain on a plateau of the U.S. Southwest.

Using powerful equipment, a few dozen miners have sunk two shafts to a depth of more than 3,000 feet where a rich deposit of uranium ore lies.

The first ore will be reached within a few months but the mine will not be in full operation until the early 1980s, according to officials of the Gulf Minerals Resources Co. of Denver. The company, which is exploiting uranium, coal and shale deposits in the West, is a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Co.

Mount Taylor is one of four mountains held sacred by the Navajo Indian tribe. It also possesses one of the largest known uranium reserves in North America, estimated at 100 million pounds of ore.

Indian Rights

In coming years, company officials will have to deal with the problems of Indian rights, because they are leasing Indian lands. The company has said that it feels a great responsibility for dealing with Indian rights.

The mine is in the Grants uranium mineral belt, where 25 companies are searching for uranium. Of the 600 million pounds of uranium ore estimated to be in the Grants belt, a region 20 miles by 95 miles, about half has been excavated since the 1950s.

Of the remaining 300 million pounds, about one-third is at Mount Taylor. This uranium is deposited seven miles along the route of an ancient riverbed which is now 3,000 to 5,000 feet beneath the surface.

Yellow Cake Extract

Production of yellow cake, the raw material extracted from uranium ore, is expected to average 6 million pounds a year over the 25- to 30-year life span of the mine. Yellow cake is selling for \$40 to \$45 a pound.

Unearthing such an ore deposit is difficult, and no longer is uranium or other valuable minerals to be found on the surface.

Minister Backed In Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 9 (AP) — A state cabinet minister who told a crowd at a weekend beer festival that "bloody poms [English immigrants] are nothing but troublemakers" was supported today by Queensland Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen.

"They are the ones who ferment [sic] all the trouble," Mr. Petersen said.

Mr. Petersen's minister for local government, Russell Hinze, had criticized British-born union officials as the cause of many industrial disputes in Australia, including the current five-week brewery strike in Brisbane.

Earlier this year the Australian minister for primary industry, Ian Sinclair, touched off a national dispute by accusing British immigrants of importing the "British disease" — industrial unrest — to Australia.

After a series of close votes, the organization adopted a resolution backing the concept of voluntary, informed sterilization for women and backing legislation that would make it a criminal offense for a doctor or clinic to sterilize a woman who has not been properly counseled.

U.S. Feminist Unit Votes To Focus on ERA Drive

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI) — The National Organization for Women voted overwhelmingly yesterday to focus its resources during the next year on the Equal Rights Amendment ratification drive, acknowledging that its efforts on behalf of other feminist causes will be weakened.

At its annual conference, attended by more than 2,000 members and 500 voting delegates from across the country, the organization also voted almost unanimously to lobby state legislatures on behalf of the congressional amendment that would give full voting representation in the District of Columbia.

NOW, the largest U.S. feminist organization, will have 100,000 members by the end of this year and a budget of \$2 million, according to President Eleanor Smeal. In contrast to past annual conferences, the meeting held at the Washington Hilton here during the weekend showed the organization to be relatively united on issues its members consider important.

While supporters of an effort to have NOW begin to focus once again on issues such as homosexual rights and abortion felt that the vote on strategy would be close, they were quickly and resoundingly defeated. A resolution to help defeat legislative efforts that would restrict the rights of homosexuals was passed unanimously. In years past, NOW has been divided over whether it should align itself with the cause of homosexual rights.

NOW also voted to continue its efforts to insure women's ability to choose whether or not to have abortions and voted a series of resolutions that were described by speakers as a bill of rights for homemakers.

After a series of close votes, the organization adopted a resolution backing the concept of voluntary, informed sterilization for women and backing legislation that would make it a criminal offense for a doctor or clinic to sterilize a woman who has not been properly counseled.

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| 17. In the Romanian National Theatre Complex | <input type="checkbox"/> PARIS |
| 18. On the River Main | <input type="checkbox"/> PRAGUE |
| 19. Krasnjavoga One | <input type="checkbox"/> VIENNA |
| 20. A short walk from La Croisette | <input type="checkbox"/> WARSAW |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> ZAGREB |

Put 2, Prague; 3, Vienna; 4, Munich; 5, Cologne; 6, Hamburg; 7, Frankfurt; 8, Amsterdam; 9, Geneva; 10, Budapest; 11, Berlin; 12, London; 13, Istanbul; 14, Paris; 15, Prague; 16, Vienna; 17, Warsaw; 18, Munich; 19, Budapest; 20, Amsterdam.

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But Historic Prejudices Persist

End of Old Regulations May Help Spain's Gypsies to Escape Centuries of Prejudice

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID — It is more than 350 years since Miguel de Cervantes, the creator of Don Quixote, summed up the Spanish view of Gypsies this way: "It seems the Gypsies came into the world only to be thieves." Until just a few weeks ago, the Spanish police still treated Gypsies as if they were, in fact, born to be criminals.

Under regulations that derive from the 19th century but were re-codified in 1943 under Franco, the Guardia Civil, Spain's rural police force, was instructed "to scrupulously look out for Gypsies, check and verify their documents, observe their clothing, investigate their way of living, and form an exact idea of their work and movements, making sure where they are going and why."

The government abolished these regulations in July, after an impassioned speech by Juan de Dios

Ramirez Heredia, the only Gypsy member of the Cortes, the parliament. Evoking the image of the *sanbenito*, the smock worn by victims of the Spanish Inquisition, Mr. Ramirez Heredia said: "We want to be rid right now of the *sanbenito* that has been hung on us — that the Gypsy is the prototype of the liar and the cheat."

Deeply Rooted Feelings

The regulations of the Guardia Civil reflected deeply rooted feelings against the Gypsies. In May, the municipal government of Burgos halted construction of a Gypsy school after neighbors complained that it was "impossible to live together with these undesirable people dedicated to robbery and other crimes."

In the view of Mr. Ramirez Heredia and other Gypsy leaders, this prejudice is compounded by the refusal of most Spaniards to concern themselves with the plight of the Gypsies, who are estimated at between 200,000 and 400,000.

In some ways, Gypsies are closer to the life of Spain than they are to that of any other country in Europe. The majority has lost the traditional language, called *Romany* or *Calo*, and speak Castilian Spanish. Gypsy music and dancing

helped develop Spanish flamenco. Bullfighters with Gypsy blood are believed by Spaniards to add a special excitement to bullfighting.

Low Literacy Rate

According to a recent report of the Association for Gypsy Development, 75 percent of them live in what the Spanish call *chabolas* (makeshift shacks). 84 percent do not have a steady job and 73 percent of those over 14 are illiterate. The Gypsy birthrate is three times that of the rest of Spain, and the average life expectancy is only 42.

"The Gypsies," said Jose Heredia Maya, a Gypsy poet and professor of literature at the University of Granada, "have all the problems of an underprivileged class in a capitalist society."

With this kind of poverty it is not surprising that Gypsies are caught stealing from time to time. But most Gypsy confrontations with police result from lack of papers. Illiterate and alienated, many Gypsies fail to register births and marriages with the government, so they do not have the national identity card and other documents required by the police.

Most Spaniards still believe that Gypsies are nomads, wandering with their tents and mules. In a recent study, however, Teresa San

Roman, a sociologist, concluded that only 5 percent of the Spanish Gypsy population is nomadic. She found that 42 percent of those in *chabolas* have lived in them from 10 to 20 years.

Typical Neighborhood

La Celsa, on the outskirts of Madrid, is a typical Gypsy neighborhood. On one side of the road lies a jumble of 180 shanties slapped together years ago with wood, brick, concrete and roof tiles. Since many of the Gypsies are sometime junk dealers, there are piles everywhere of used objects — old tires, broken beds, gutted stoves.

Juan Ramon Motos Munoz, 43, agreed to show the inside of his cramped *chabola* to a visitor. One of his eight children hurriedly swept garbage and dirt off the floor. The shack had a main room and two smaller bedrooms, for the family of 10. Like other *chabolas*, it had no toilet and no water, but it did have electricity. A large television set was in the main room.

Mr. Motos Munoz moved into the shack 17 years ago. He has little pride in the place, which did not cost him anything. He complained that the roof leaked and that it is cold in the winter. He begged for

some money for a daughter crippled by polio.

Heavy rains and floods destroyed 40 *chabolas* in La Celsa seven years ago, and Madrid set up prefabricated houses across the road for the homeless. These structures, made of a masonite-like material, are somewhat larger than most *chabolas* and have electricity, running water, toilets and paved walkways. The improved comfort and shelter seems to have fostered some pride, and several of the prefabricated houses are neatly decorated.

Black Legend

Many Spaniards believe that Gypsies do not want steady jobs. Jose Manuel Flores, a leader of the Gypsies in Cordoba and a metalworker in a factory for eight hours a day, calls this belief a black legend.

The issue is complex. First, most Spaniards see Gypsies only in special, odd kinds of work — the flamenco dancer, the seasonal farm picker, the street beggar, the hawk of lottery tickets and, most of all, the *chatterbox*, or *junkman*.

Second, most Spaniards believe, based on literature and tradition, that the Gypsy has a spirit that can not be bent in a way demanded by modern industry. Carmen, the

Gypsy girl in the tobacco factory in Seville, is a well-known example. In his 1945 novel, on which the opera was based, Prosper Merimee wrote, "For people of her race, liberty is everything, and they would set a town on fire in order to spare themselves one day in prison."

Appeal of Liberty

A Gypsy leader like Mr. Flores, even while complaining about the black legend, tends to agree about the appeal of liberty. He tried to explain why so many Gypsies buy and sell junk.

"The Gypsy is a nomad," he said. "He likes his liberty. He doesn't like the discipline of labor. So he looks for work of this kind."

Miss San Roman and her team, in their study of the Gypsies of Madrid, found that the largest group — 34 percent — were junkmen, but to a large degree because they had little choice. If a Gypsy is not trained for any skilled work and has no knack for setting up a

Berlinguer in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev discussed international and domestic developments today with Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer, Tass reported.

street stall, his choice narrows down to unskilled labor or the relative freedom of the junkman.

Gypsies came to Spain in the 15th century from France as religious pilgrims. Like other Gypsies of Europe, they had left their homeland in northern India 400 years earlier. They were known as Gypsies — *Gitanos* in Spanish — because of a belief that they had originally come from Egypt.

Their Catholicism and weakness protected them from the kind of repression that became the lot of the Jews and Moors in Spain. But Spanish officials tried to force them to settle down.

In 1499, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella ordered all Gypsies to have a fixed place of residence. Offenders were to be given 100 lashes in the public square if male, 50 lashes if female. Authorities could cut off the ears for a second offense and banish the offender from Spain.

The position of the Gypsy has eased in this century. In the last few decades, the Roman Catholic Church has taken the lead in organizing Gypsies into associations that work for the education and economic development of their people. But, since the death of Franco in 1975 and the transition of Spain to a democracy, some Gypsy leaders

have grown dissatisfied with church leadership and have tried to persuade Gypsies to lead their own campaign.

Many are optimistic about the likelihood of Gypsies solving their own problems. "Gypsies are part of the lumpenproletariat," said Jose Heredia Maya, the poet, "but they are beginning to recognize their rights."

© Los Angeles Times

Flea Epidemic Hits Britain

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuters) — Britain is having its worst flea epidemic in 25 years.

A spokesman for the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, a charity that cares for thousands of pets, said that the number of dogs and cats being treated for fleas had shot up.

Some London councils have long waiting lists of houses to be fumigated and even the House of Commons has had to be treated after MPs complained of flea bites. More than 1,000 workers in South Wales went on strike for a week in protest of a flea infestation at the factory.

DEATH NOTICE

DENNIS A. COLLINS, 58, American Foreign Service Officer, President of the American Catholic Association Paris, died October 7. The funeral service will be held at 10:30 a.m., October 11, St. Joseph Church, 50 Avenue Hoche, Paris 16th.

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1. Senior Personnel Officer (CPA) Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company P.O. Box 303 Abu Dhabi (UAE)
2. The Department of Petroleum, P.O. Box 9, Abu Dhabi (UAE)

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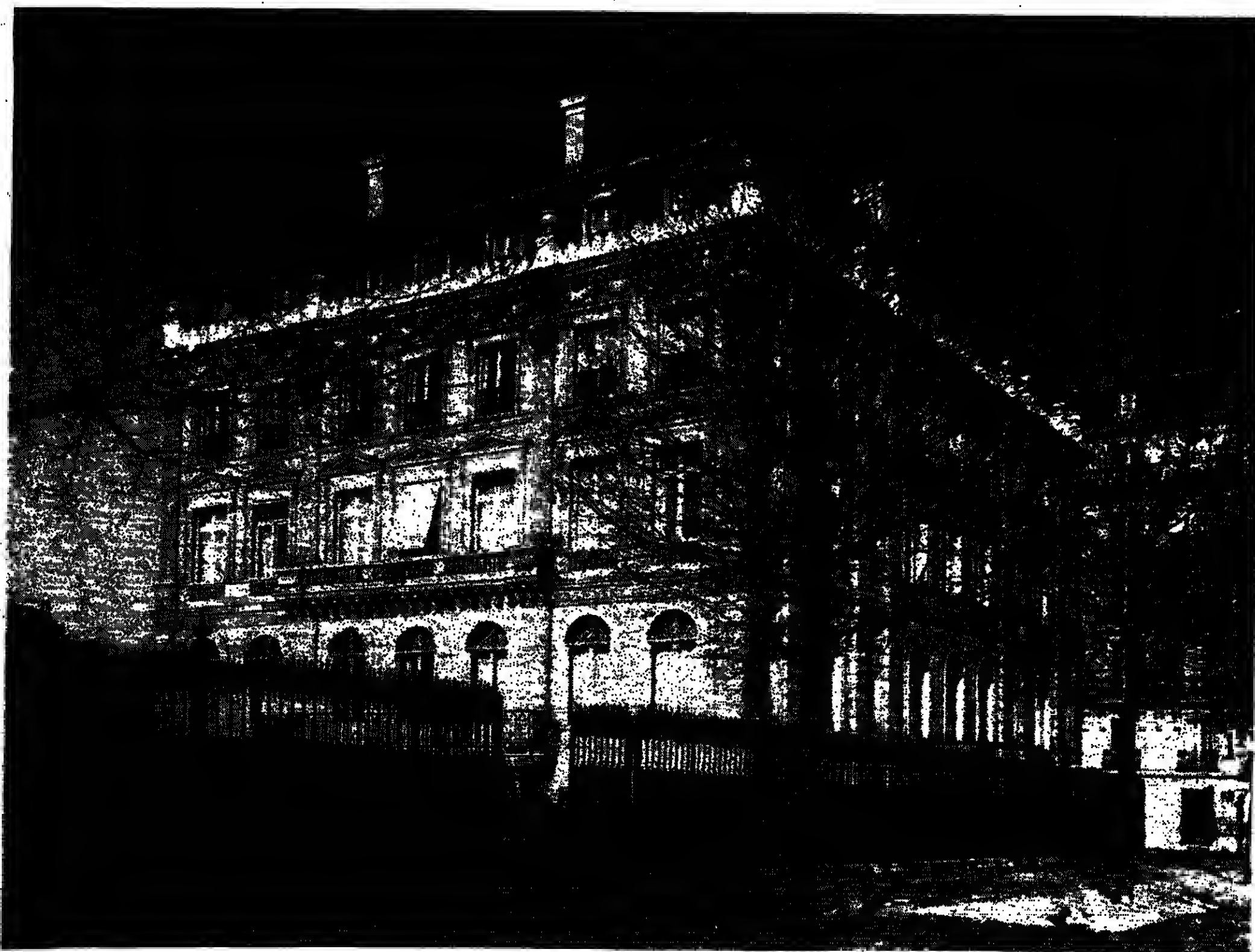
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By Colman Mc

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By Hebe Dorsey

When Baron Elie de Rothschild built his Hotel PLM along mostly

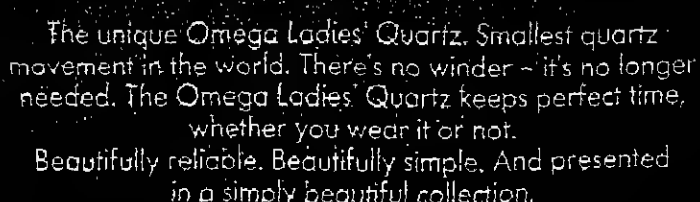
We dug out period documents and worked from there, but with a considerably lighter hand."

cause when he shows elsewhere than at his headquarters, he goes to the magnificent, heavily gilt Second-Empire salons of the Intercontinental Hotel.

keeps snowballing. Now it is hard to keep up with the demand."

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A Basket of Notes on Eating Fruit

n style.

mothers who did the eating. In medieval and Renaissance Europe, fruit was the normal dessert in many countries, but it was often cooked for safety, thus eliminating

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By David Stevens

iere. Jean-Louis Martin-Barbaz, the stage director, concocted a montage of scenes from Moliere's plays — using actors from his own company — musically decorated with

As for *Gounod*, aside from its occasional deft evocation of the 17th century and allusions to Italian

On the

mann, designer. Other performances are scheduled for Oct. 13, 16, 19, 21 and 26.

* * *

An exhibition devoted to the

IRCAM, the musical research center headed by Pierre Boulez, will give the first public performances this month in its experimental

The Orchestre du Capitole of
Toulouse, under its musical direc-

son's Symphony, Faure's "Pelleas et Melisande," and Bertioz' overture to "Benvenuto Cellini."



By Noel Goodwin

to its primary task of performing to professional standard classical and modern works in small halls throughout the country. The company's repertory has a triple

hile Pegeen; she sustains the ex-
hausting role with skilled dance
technique. Her vivacity and expres-
sive phrasing throughout is the es-
sence of the Moriarty mixture.

A little folk music can go a long way, and two hours of even The Chieftains tried my patience with repetitious rhythms and plodding persistence of tune. However, it has quite evidently given Fire some

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The framework of international financial responsibility will be examined by Guido Carl, President of Credit Suisse and Treasurer, Bank of Italy.

Other speakers from Amro Bank, Lazard Frères, Monnet Guaranty and Goldman Sachs will discuss cash management techniques, international financing and multicurrency borrowing.

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Bell Lab Unveils Breakthrough

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories yesterday announced what they consider to be a "fundamental advance in solid-state technology"—a doubling of the speed at which electrons move through semiconductors.

The breakthrough could mean a faster computer, a microwave circuit that can carry much more information or a stereo receiver that operates on less power.

In short, the increased ability of electrons to move through semiconductors—devices that lie at the heart of the modern electronics revolution—increases capacity and reduces power needs.

Semiconductors are materials that conduct electricity better than insulators like glass, but not as well as metals like copper. They are useful because their electrical properties can be easily controlled by the addition of microscopic impurities such as silicon atoms, thus allowing complex electronic paths to be exactly traced on extremely small surfaces.

Alternately Layered Chips

A description of the new technique was contained in an article in the current issue of "Applied Physics Letters," a publication of the American Institute of Physics. It was written by Bell scientists Raymond Dingle, Horst Stormer, Arthur Gossard and William Wegmann.

The technique described involves isolating electrons for unobstructed movement by putting down alternating layers of ultra-thin semiconductor materials such as gallium arsenide and aluminum gallium arsenide.

The electrons, following the laws of physics, move to the layer which lets them rest in the lowest possible energy state—in this case gallium arsenide. They are thus removed from the positively charged silicon impurities which try to recapture the electrons in present semiconductors and thus tend to slow them down.

EMS System Is Discussed By EEC Bank Governors

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (AP)—The committee of Common Market central bank governors discussed the EMS system of exchange rates and the role of the European Monetary Fund (EMF), which is to stabilize foreign-exchange rates.

The governors met in a closed-door session at Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Belgian central bank.

Officials would only say that the EMS ranked prominently on the meeting's agenda.

Sources reported that a highly confidential report from an expert group that has been meeting in Bonn since Oct. 18 and 19 as part of a series of regular, semi-annual consultations, the prime minister's office said today.

U.S. Program To Stockpile Oil Falling Behind

LAKE CHARLES, La., (AP)—A U.S. government program to stockpile 1 billion barrels of crude oil by 1985 as a hedge against another Arab oil embargo is behind schedule and is apparently headed for some changes.

A spectacular explosion and six-day fire at the showcase storage site last month may push the Department of Energy to speed up plans to turn the \$20-billion program over entirely to private industry, said Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La.

While a partial holiday in the United States contributed to a hull activity, dealers also attributed the day's low turnover to an absence of market-affecting developments. "I think the market was just waiting for the market to open," said a trader. "The market looks like and also anything new comes out about the (currency) snake," one dealer said.

The dollar advanced to 1.9045 M from 1.9000 Friday. It also moved up to 188.27 yen from 17.95. However, it was about unchanged against the Swiss franc at 58.75.

The dollar eased slightly to 2955 French francs from 4,000. However, it edged slightly higher against the Belgian franc while at the same time losing a small amount against the guilders.

Advanced Chip Twice as Fast

The scientists said the new layering technique doubles the speed of electrons at room temperature and increases it by as much as a factor of 20 at lower temperatures.

The key to the advance was a decade-old Bell labs breakthrough called molecular beam epitaxy that allows experimenters to build crys-

tals one layer of atoms at a time. This permitted the buildup of a crystal with alternating layers that are each only 50 atoms thick.

The article said that any two semiconductor materials with related conductivity properties such as gallium arsenide and aluminum gallium arsenide can be used.

Moreover, applications of the new technique could come in totally unexpected areas and not just in improved efficiency of existing devices.

ITT Moves Into New Field Of Data-Delivery Systems

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—With a series of acquisitions totaling more than \$300 million, and a bit of executive raiding, International Telephone & Telegraph is moving into the emerging field of "information delivery" technology that weaves computers and telecommunications.

So far this year, ITT has purchased the manufacturing division of North Electric Co. for an undisclosed sum of around \$100 million; negotiated a three-year undisclosed arrangement to acquire for a reported \$14 million Jaquard Systems, of Santa Monica; bought the bulk of Boothie Courier Corp. for about \$50 million in cash and notes; agreed in principle to buy Qume Corp. for \$148 million in securities and agreed to market overseas personal computers designed by Apple Computer Inc.

"We're probably looking for a couple of more, which will round out our entry into the business equipment area," said an ITT official.

North Electric, formerly a United Telecommunications Inc. unit, is a major supplier of local, toll- and electronic-switching equipment for the independent telephone industry in North America. Privately owned, Jaquard makes and markets "intelligent terminal systems," which basically are typewriters containing small computers. Boothie Courier

also makes and markets types of computer display terminals and Qume has developed the "daisy wheel," a data-print system that is used on a "fast" typewriter for data transmission.

ITT has been concerned about a system using products of Digital Equipment Corp., that L.M. Ericsson, one of its biggest competitors abroad, has been selling in Europe.

"I don't want to spend too much time on this," Lyman Hamilton, ITT's chief executive officer, recently told a group of securities analysts, "but (Ericsson's) systems have recently been just a half step ahead of ours. We have won some and we have lost some, but I haven't liked being a half step behind. Within another 18 months, when these exchanges are cut over (ITT's Digital system 12 has been contractually sold to certain local telephone companies in Denmark, Spain, Italy and Belgium) we're going to be a big step ahead."

As for data-delivery business systems, Mr. Hamilton said ITT intends "to be very much a factor" in that emerging area.

Meanwhile, ITT has been raiding to hire outside experts in the data-delivery field.

For example, ITT has hired James Frame, International Business Machines' chief programmer, and made a hiring program for all of ITT. Mr. Hamilton said Mr. Frame has "only one assignment," and that is: "In five years, ITT is going to be second only to IBM in the efficiency and the effectiveness of our software."

Marketing Strategist

In addition, ITT has hired Leonard Muller, who resigned several months ago as president of Stromberg-Carlson Corp., a unit of General Dynamics. He is "our marketing strategist in telecommunications," says Mr. Hamilton.

For the moment, American Telephone & Telegraph can not enter the "information delivery" field until the Federal Communications Commission writes a regulatory distinction between telecommunications systems and computer systems. But several months ago, AT&T introduced an advanced communications system that will permit linking of separate computer systems by reprogramming the data so they can "talk with each other."

Some saw that as AT&T's declaration of war on IBM.

Several weeks ago, ITT hired Wayne Robins, who was spokesman for AT&T's Bell System several months ago, when it launched its attack on IBM with the advanced communications system.

IBM, meanwhile, has problems with economy of scale in smaller data-delivery systems equipment, although it introduced some digital-switching equipment abroad.

Norway, Finland Seeking to Issue Yen Eurobonds

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Norway and Finland are seeking Japanese Finance Ministry permission to issue yen-denominated Eurobonds, but underwriting sources here say their chances of getting such permission are poor.

At the same time, underwriters said today, the two European countries are planning two Samurai bond issues in Japan—Finland a 25-billion-yen issue later this month and Norway a 25-billion-yen issue in November.

An official at Yamaichi Securities, the lead underwriter for the proposed Finnish issue in Tokyo, said he thought the chances of getting government permission for a yen-denominated European issue were slim.

He said the main objections of the government likely will center on the fear that such bond issues would add to bigger fluctuations of the foreign currency markets and would further increase the yen reserves of foreign countries.

Labor Costs Said to Fuel U.S. Prices

Multiyear Contracts Make Outlook Dim

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9 (AP)—Some company paymasters and government economists say a surge in labor costs is rapidly pushing up the cost of making and marketing innumerable consumer products and that a consequent further jump in consumer prices will fuel demands for still higher pay increases.

Big contracts expire next year in the oil, trucking, electrical equipment, rubber and ann industries. Expensive multiyear accords in these industries may well saddle the economy with an inflationary wage pattern for the next three years or so.

In analyzing the reasons for the grim outlook on inflation, many businessmen and economists begin by citing the emotional impact of the highly visible surge in food prices early this year.

The other factors behind the current surge in inflation are really more important because, unlike food prices, they will not be altered by a mere change in the weather. Among these longer-term factors are increases in the minimum wage, in Social Security taxes and in unemployment-compensation levies; higher prices of many imports because of the declining dollar against some key currencies; cost-of-living escalator clauses in many current labor contracts; a shortage of skilled workers, such as machinists and engineers, forcing employers to bid up these employees' pay; and the tendency of nonunion workers, sooner or later, to get faster pay raises, too.

So far, moreover, the Federal Reserve System has supplied the economy with the huge amounts of additional money needed to meet these higher costs.

The upward pressure that these forces are exerting on payroll costs is being made especially damaging by a persistent lag in labor's productivity.

"Compensation increases will probably be around 9% percent both this year and next, while the gain in productivity will do well to match the dismal 1.6-percent average of the last six years," said Ted Gibson, an economist at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. "Thus, the year-over-year increase in unit labor costs—which essentially defines the underlying rate of inflation—will come perilously close to 8 percent," he added. That underlying rate, which strips away short-term influences such as the weather, was generally estimated at about 6 percent in 1977 and 1978.

Labor contracts that include pay increases tied to the cost of living nowadays comprise about 60 percent of contracts signed, up from 39 percent five years ago. In themselves, such provisions are not very inflationary; ordinarily, in fact, they reimburse employees for only 50 to 70 percent of purchasing power lost through inflation. But usually they come on top of hefty wage settlements, and the combination becomes costly.

The pulp and paper industry is bargaining over new contracts, and some early accords have exceeded 10 percent a year. Times Mirror Co., publisher of The Los Angeles Times and other publications, granted wage increases of 10.75 percent the first year and 10.5 percent in the second year of contracts covering two paper mills.

Southern California supermarkets recently agreed to three-year contracts with retail clerks that increased salaries 13 percent in the first year, says a spokesman for the Ralph's Grocery division of Federated Department Stores. The three-year package of wages and benefits will raise hourly costs 33 percent "and the wage increases will be passed through in higher prices," he says.

And Owens-Corning Fiberglass settled three-year agreements at four big insulation plants with wage-seniority-benefit increases averaging about 35 percent for production workers and about 37 percent for skilled craftsmen. The agreements include a cost-of-living escalator that will raise wages any time the consumer-price index climbs more than 7 percent for a full year. Moreover, the escalator—unlike those in previous contracts—does not have any upper limit.

Nonunion workers' pay also is climbing rapidly this year. For instance, TRW Inc. expects its nonunion salaries in the Cleveland area to rise 8 to 9 percent this year, with nearly half of that coming from living-cost adjustments.

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Yugoslav Prices Rise

BELGRADE, Oct. 9 (AP)—Production prices of Yugoslav industry in September were 1.3 percent above August levels, the statistics bureau announced today. In the first nine months, production prices increased 8.3 percent from the like period of 1977.

Japan Motors Deny Plan of Florida Plant

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Toyota Motor, Nissan Motor, Mitsubishi Motor and Toyo Kogyo each today that they do not have plans for a full-scale plant in Florida in response to a question submitted by a Florida state official on Friday. Honda Motor officials were not available due to a holiday.

On Friday, Florida director of economic development Jim Cooney said a Japanese auto maker, whose he declined to divulge, would build a full-scale manufacturing facility at Jacksonville.

Prices Gain On NYSE; Dow Up 13

Firmer Dollar Aids Rally by Glammers

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters)—A rally by glammers and blue chips drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher today in light trading.

Analysts said the technical strength of the market got an added lift from the slightly firmer tone for the dollar, but trading was slowed by the Columbus Day bank holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.07 points to 893.19 and advanced led declines 1,003 to 435. Volume fell to 19.72 million shares from Friday's 27.18 million.

Inflation counselor Robert Strauss said the administration's promised anti-inflation program probably will set precise wage and price targets. He said a 5.75-percent annual guideline for prices and 7 percent for wages are the "general ballpark."

Pillsbury rose 1/2 to 42 1/2. The company said it and Green Giant signed a definitive agreement for the combination of the companies and will begin its cash tender offer tomorrow for up to 1.8 million shares of Green Giant common at \$37.25 a share.

Among the glammers and blue chips, IBM climbed 3/4 to 282, Hoechst 2 1/4 to 68 1/2, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 135 1/2, Monsanto 2 1/4 to 59 1/2, Unico Carbide 1 1/4 to 41 1/2 and Dow Chemical 1 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Smithline gained 1/2 to 95 1/2, Merck 1 1/4 to 66, Alcoa 2 1/4 to 51 1/4, Alcan Aluminum 1 1/2 to 36 1/2, Boeing 1 1/4 to 64 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 1/2 to 64 1/2, Polaroid one to 52 1/2 and Teledyne 2 1/4 to 104.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose sharply. The index added 1.26 points to 171.49.

Sundance Oil gained 2 1/4 to 22 1/2 to top the active list. Prudential Building Maintenance added 3/4 to 10 1/4. Resorts International A and B did not trade pending news after complaints from New Jersey gaming authorities.

In Chicago, grain and soybean prices rose on the Board of Trade on a lack of harvest-time selling and expectations of strong export demand.

Reports that Brazilian drought may damage new soybean plantings there led to some buying in soybeans.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Esmark Sees Higher 4th-Quarter Net

Esmark Inc. will post "significantly higher" earnings in the fourth quarter ending Oct. 29 from the year-ago period's results, Donald Kelly, president, says. Earnings for the fiscal year will be higher than the previous year's consolidated earnings of \$11.7 million, or \$3.60 a share, he says, but adds he can not confirm analysts' projections of \$4 a share for 1978, although "it sounds like a good number."

Esmark is keen to create a company structure flexible enough to encompass broader diversification, particularly in consumer-related activities, such as personal products, food services and packaged automotive consumer goods, while disposing of less profitable interests. He says Esmark will prudently expand its activities in these fields and intends to make related acquisitions, based on an exchange of shares as was the case in the merger of Pemco into an Esmark unit. Although he declines to specify what companies will be acquired, Esmark is discussing "a host of those kinds of situations," he affirms.

He says Esmark's International Playtex unit expects to acquire Walco, a unit of the Swedish pharmaceuticals group Astra AB, by the end of the year.

American Natural Buys Bates' Units

American Natural Resources agrees in principle to pay \$123 million for Bates Manufacturing's two subsidiaries that own coal lands. The agreement also would eliminate the debt of about \$4 million that Bates owes its subsidiaries. The two units, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke and Avery Coal, lease their coal lands in Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania to

mine operators. If the accord is carried out, Bates says it would ask its shareholders to approve a one-year plan in complete liquidation, providing for distribution to shareholders of its net assets after payment of bank debt, taxes, expenses and contingencies. The agreement is subject to a definitive accord and to approval by Bates' holders and by both boards.

Hyundai, Westinghouse Form Firm

Hyundai and Westinghouse Electric will form a joint venture company in Seoul to produce and market nuclear reactor facilities and conventional generation equipment. Although details were not available, sources put the cost of the company at \$100 million. Hyundai says 40 percent of the equity will be put up by the U.S. concern.

U.K. Car Sales Jump 28.3%

Car sales in Britain jumped 28.3 percent from a year earlier to a record high for September of 127,761, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says. For the first nine months, new-car sales increased 23.5 percent in 1.31 million. Sales for 1978 are expected to be close to the record 1.66 million cars sold in 1973. Imported cars accounted for 50.7 percent of all sales last month, compared with 50.5 percent a year earlier. Sales of Japanese cars in the first nine months rose 27.6 percent to 146,946, increasing their share of the market to 11.2 percent from 10.8 percent a year earlier. Japanese car sales for the nine months of this year exceed the figure for all 1977 when a record 140,415 Japanese cars were sold in Britain, taking 10.6 percent of the market.

Short-Term Investing Worries Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Of immediate concern on Wall Street these days is the way many institutional investors have become short-term oriented in plotting investment strategies, thereby producing an uneasy air in the stock market.

Stock prices recently have been pursuing a narrow range, showing little conviction on either the upside or downside. There is likely to be more of the same indecisive pattern, analysts say, should investor worry persist over the dollar, inflation and rising interest rates and about the wage and price guidelines that President Carter soon will announce.

"Everyone's asking about the coming wage-price guidelines and their possible effects, and the subject will certainly be on the market's mind for some time," says Eric Miller, senior vice president and chairman of Oppenheimer & Co.'s investment policy committee.

The guidelines are likely to have little effect on wage negotiations by organized labor, says Mr. Miller. But the prospect of their enforcement and possible impact on big union contracts, such as the Teamsters' contract coming up soon, is likely to cause some uneasiness on the labor front.

Institutions are, therefore, generally negative for the near term, and most of them are trying hard to maintain equanimity in the uncertain environment, analysts say.

"Cautious Position

"We have assumed a very cautious investment position as we believe that what we are facing is not only cyclical inflation but secular (long-term) inflation that's likely to become more critical in the months ahead and could get worse," says Charles Miller, president of Funds Advisory, of Houston, which manages about \$12 billion. The key problem that he sees is "the failure of the government to recognize the real causes of inflation."

Charles O'Hay, senior vice president at Butcher & Singer Inc., of Philadelphia, says the "only safe course" is to take a defensive stance, favoring high-grade stocks and cash and shunning speculative situations.

He says the conflicting evidence is creating uncertainty in the market. On the negative side, "we have a worsening monetary, economic and corporate-profits picture; technical damage to recent market

favorites, and fear that margin debt will unwind, due in high interest charges, leaving poor volume and lack of price support in its wake," he says. On the positive side, he sees an improving technical picture insofar as short-term trading indicators are concerned, and the existence of still high levels of domestic institutional cash with which high-grade equities could be bought.

He estimates that after a "basing period" this month through November in the low to mid-800s in the Dow Jones industrial average, the market may climb to 970 or even 1050 by mid-1979 "before the next true bear market begins."

Such an optimistic forecast for next year is partly due to expectations by some analysts that inflation and interest rates will moderate by then, following the onset of a mild recession. Irwin Kellner, vice president and economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, sees some "buying opportunity in the market between now and the end of 1978," when he expects the industrial average to stay around 850.

"The market will come alive next year, as funds begin to move from fixed-income securities to equities, given a better inflation picture and lower interest rates," he says.

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Chargers Beat Broncos, 23-0

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 9 (UPI) — The San Diego Chargers' defense shut down the Denver Broncos here yesterday, yielding only 60 yards in the first half en route to a 23-0 victory and their first National Football League victory under coach Don Coryell.

San Diego scored on Don Woods' 1-yard touchdown run, a 14-yard pass from Dan Fouts to Hank Bauer and three Rolf Benirschke field goals.

The Chargers' defense blanked the Broncos' quarterback, Craig Morton, who did not complete a pass in seven attempts and was intercepted once. His replacement, Morris West, did little better and was carried from the field with an injured knee in the third quarter.

Fouts passed for 187 yards for San Diego, completing 22 of 34 attempts with one interception.

The first Charger touchdown came in the first quarter on an 85-yard drive in 15 plays that took more than 11 minutes. The drive was kept alive by three Benirschke penalties, the most costly an illegal block while the Chargers were punting on fourth down. Given a

first down, the Chargers scored with Woods plunging over from the 1-yard line.

San Diego scored again on its first possession of the second quarter. Woody Lowe recovered a Morton fumble at the Denver 34-yard line and five plays later the Chargers scored on Fouts' pass to Bauer.

The Broncos managed just one sustained drive. In the waning moments of the game under the team's third quarterback, Craig Penrose, the Broncos drove to the San Diego 7. But on fourth-and-goal Penrose's pass was batted down at the line of scrimmage and the Chargers took over.

In the first half Denver failed to convert a single third-down play and managed just four first downs.

Seahawks 29, Vikings 28

At Seattle, Efron Herrera, who had two extra point attempts blocked earlier in the game, kicked a 19-yard field goal as time ran out to give the Seattle Seahawks a 29-28 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

The Seahawks controlled the ball for the final 7:04 of the game, moving 70 yards to the Minnesota 1-yard line to set up the winning kick.

Sherman Smith, playing his first game since an injury in the season opener, ran for 23 yards and caught two Jim Zorn passes for 26 yards in the final drive.

Seattle entered the fourth quarter trailing, 28-19. Zorn brought Seattle to within two points with a 22-yard scoring run, his second touchdown of the game, with 9:02 left.

The Seattle victory brought the season record for both teams to 3-3.

Rams 27, 49ers 10

At Los Angeles, Pat Haden threw touchdown passes of 11 yards to Willie Miller and 3 yards to John Cappelletti in the first half and the Los Angeles Rams remained unbeaten with a 27-10 victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

Although Haden fumbled once and had a pass intercepted in the opening period, he helped stake the Rams to a 17-3 halftime lead with his scoring passes.

The only 49er first half points came on Ray Werschling's 25-yard field goal at 9:27 of the first quarter after San Francisco failed to put the ball in for a touchdown after it had a first-and-goal at the Rams' six.

San Francisco missed one of four Ram turnovers into a touchdown at 4:14 of the third quarter. Bob Jury recovered Jerry Latin's fumble of the second half kickoff and the 49ers managed to go 29 yards in seven plays for the score that made it 17-10. Greg Boykin scored on a 17-yard run.

But the Rams came right back and marched 95 yards in 13 plays for their third touchdown, with Cullen Bryant scoring on a 10-yard run.



Tony Hill of the Dallas Cowboys (in white jersey) lunges for his fumble against the New York Giants, but the ball was recovered by linebacker Brian Kelley (at right). Dallas won, 24-3.

Gilliam, Dodger Coach, Former Infielder, Dies

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Oct. 9 (UPI) — Jim Gilliam, a 49-year-old coach for the Los Angeles Dodgers and a former star infielder with the team, died here last night after suffering a massive brain hemorrhage Sept. 15.

He went into a coma following surgery shortly after the hemorrhage and his condition had been critical for much of the time since.

Before Gilliam's death, the Los Angeles manager, Tommy Lasorda, said his team was "dedicating the playoffs and the World Series" to Gilliam, who broke in with the Dodgers farm system in 1951 after playing six years in the Negro leagues.

It was there, at age 17, that Gilliam was tagged with the nickname "Junior" when he went from bat boy to utility infielder. After two years in the minors, Gilliam came up with Brooklyn in 1953 — where he earned Rookie of the Year honors.

He played 12 seasons with the Dodgers, mostly at third base, before retiring in 1964. He came out of retirement twice to help the Dodgers win National League pennants in 1965 and 1966.

In 1967 he switched to coaching

IOC Members Support Award To Los Angeles

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (UPI) — The International Olympic Committee said today that its members had overwhelmingly approved a compromise plan awarding the 1984 summer Games to Los Angeles.

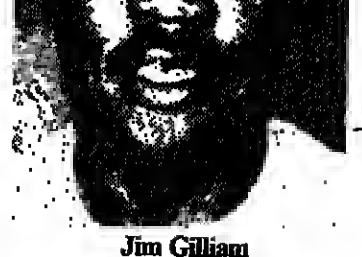
In a brief statement announcing the result of a postal vote of 85 of its 89 members, the IOC said there were 74 votes in favor, 3 against and 8 abstentions. Four members who have not yet been sworn in could vote.

The vote followed an executive board recommendation to IOC members Aug. 31 to approve contracts drawn up among Los Angeles, the IOC, the U.S. Olympic Committee and the city's organizing committee.

Approval of the Los Angeles City Council is still needed to allow the signing of the contracts, but the council's vote — possibly this week — is expected to be affirmative. Last Friday, the city's Olympic committee urged Los Angeles, the only city that offered to host the 1984 games, to accept the proposed contract.

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Jim Gilliam

Caps Fire Coach

LANDOVER, Md., Oct. 9 (UPI) — The Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League fired Coach Tom McVie today and announced he will be replaced by Danny Bettele, the coach of the Philadelphia Firebirds of the American Hockey League.

McVie's record since arriving in Washington Dec. 31, 1975, was 49-122-33.

NHL Exhibitions

San Jose's Games: Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 1; Chicago 2, St. Louis 1; Edmonton (WHA) 4, Colorado 4; Washington (WHA) 4, Minnesota 5; N.Y. Rangers 4, New England (WHA) 4; Washington 2, Pittsburgh 2; N.Y. Islanders 4, Boston 3.

Lemon, After Martin

Yankees' Quiet Man Is Paying the Price

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT) — The quiet man who took charge of the New York Yankees 11 weeks ago when they were in fourth place sits in the manager's office in Yankee Stadium — surrounded by success and by the echoes of Billy Martin's tantrums.

No two people could be more different in temperament than Martin and his low-keyed successor, Robert Granville Lemon. No one baseball team could be so different in October from what it was in July.

But Bob Lemon, the 22nd manager of the most successful team in the business, shies away from all comparisons because his job is still not finished.

"Some people keep it inside," he says, almost in a whisper. "Other people let it come out. You can't change what you are."

But he is asked, what happens after you keep it inside long enough? He reaches across the desk past an autographed picture of Yogi Berra, another of his predecessors, and picks up a large box of "waters" for nervous stomachs.

"This is what happens," he replies.

Lemon is flanked by plenty of reminders of Martin's tumultuous reign, which presumably will be resumed in 1980 after the strangest interregnum in baseball history. That's when the quiet man is scheduled to go upstairs as general manager and the loud man is supposed to reappear downstairs as manager.

Meanwhile, the Yankees have undergone a spectacular change since July 24, when Martin resigned under fire and Lemon took command. The team, then 10 1/2 games behind the Boston Red Sox, went roaring through August and September and into October playing better than .700 ball in pursuit of a third straight pennant. The team won the pennant last weekend over the Kansas City Royals, three games to one, and will meet the Los Angeles Dodgers in the World Series starting tomorrow night.

The Yankees' behavior during Lemon's reign was even more of a contrast than their performance. They abruptly stopped fending and started winning. Could one quiet man cause such a transformation?

"I'm not a mental giant," the man says, fessing the question, lest he trample on the ghost of Billy Martin. "I'm not smart enough to know whether I'm what you call a calming influence. What do I do that's right? I stay out of their way, that's what I do. These guys know how to play, so I let them alone. I always let players should be left alone to rise to their own level."

Not a Meddler

"When I was a player myself, that's the way I liked it. And that's the way I got it from my managers, Lou Boudreau and Al Lopez. I'm out a meddler."

"But, look, the Yankees were starting to get healthy when I took over. They'd been playing with injuries. Mickey Rivers was out, Buckie Dent was out, Willie Randolph was out and Catfish Hunter was struggling. I'm not smart enough to know if I changed their luck."

Lemon stares straight ahead through rimless eyeglasses that make him look like a 58-year-old school teacher, and adds: "I know one thing: If the Red Sox didn't go through what they did in the second half of the season, we could've played our backs off."

More Power Needed

Campy Russell and Frazier were Cleveland's leading scorers last season, but more firepower is needed. Smith, Fin Chones and Austin Carr hit for 12.5, 15.0 and 12.3, respectively.

The drafting of Kentucky's Jack Given and Marquette's Butch Lee, plus free agent Dan Roundfield from Indiana could make Atlanta a contender. Veteran Geoff Petrie, a former All-NBA guard, could be valuable in a comeback.

High-scoring John Drew (23.2) provides coach Hinkle Brown with a good, small forward, but some talented height is needed around the key. Tree Rollins, a 7-1 center, averaged only 7.6 points.

New Orleans star Pete Maravich expects to be in top shape after knee surgery and coach Elgin Baylor is further delighted that forward Truck Robinson finally stopped complaining and said he was ready to play basketball.

The Jazz finished next to last in the Central Division. Robinson was New Orleans' leading scorer with a 22.7 average and the league's leading rebounder on a 15.7 average.

New Orleans needs another double-figure effort from veteran guard Gail Goodrich and good board work from Joe Mauerweather and 7-foot Rich Kelley to control the direction of the game.

Emerson Honored

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (AP) — Roy Emerson, whose Boston Lobsters won their second successive Eastern Division title in World Team Tennis, was named the league's coach of the year today in balloting by sports writers.

Emerson, who coached the Lobsters last season, led them to a 15-11 record and a first-round bye in the playoffs.

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Bob Lemon

U.S. Overcomes Canada, 96-90, In Basketball

MANILA, Oct. 9 (UPI) — The United States defeated Canada, 96-90, today to keep its hopes alive for a final slot in the world basketball championships by picking up its second victory in four games in the semifinals.

The Americans led by 13 points twice but had to scramble in the closing minutes to hold off the determined Canadians.

In other games, Brazil defeated the Philippines, 119-72, and tied Yugoslavia for the lead in the semifinals with four victories and no defeats.

Yugoslavia, a strong contender for the crown, faces the defending champion, the Soviet Union, tomorrow in what could be a preview of the finals. The Russians have a 3-0 record.

In the consolation round, Czechoslovakia defeated China, 118-95, while Puerto Rico downed South Korea, 119-87.

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	T	PP
Ottawa	6	2	0	318
Montreal	4	4	0	247
Hamilton	3	7	0	180
Toronto	3	6	0	175

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	T	PP
Edmonton	9	1	0	274
Winnipeg	6	4	0	210
Calgary	5	4	0	264
British Columbia	3	7	0	202
Saskatchewan	3	9	1	274

Series Schedule

Best-of-Seven	
Tuesday's Game	New York at Los Angeles, night
Wednesday's Game	New York at Los Angeles, night
Friday's Game	Los Angeles at New York, night
Saturday's Game	Los Angeles at New York, afternoon

Best-of-Seven	
Sunday, Oct. 12	Los Angeles at New York, afternoon, if necessary
Tuesday, Oct. 17	New York at Los Angeles, night, if necessary
Wednesday, Oct. 18	New York at Los Angeles, night, if necessary

Evangelista Off

MADRID, Oct. 9 (AP) — Alfredo Evangelista, the European heavyweight champion, flew to New York today to prepare for his title fight against Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion, at Las Vegas on Nov. 10.

NBA Outlook: New Players, Teams and Divisions

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI) — After a summer of player and team swapping, the National Basketball Association opened its regular season on Friday the 13th, looking confused and nervous.

Eighteen of the 22 teams will be in action in nine cities and a great many fans are going to be starting at their programs trying to figure things out.

Club executives will be sitting with the fingers crossed.

The Buffalo Braves are now the San Diego Clippers and play in the Pacific Division. Detroit has moved from the Midwest Division to the Central Division and Washington from the Central to the Atlantic Division.

Marvin Webster is with the New York Knicks and Lonnie Shelton is with the Seattle Mariners. Nate Armstrong is with the Seattle Mariners and Billy Knight is in with the Seattle Mariners.

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Atlantic Division

If the regular season is as interesting as the off-season wheeling and dealing, the Atlantic Division will be the most exciting of the four divisions.

The unprecedented exchange of NBA franchises has turned it into perhaps the toughest division in the league.

The effects of the shuffling has turned a predictable outcome into a scramble. The closest thing to a sure bet is that the New Jersey Nets, who survived a near financial demise, will again be the cellar-dwellers.

When Boston owner Vir Levin exchanged his team with the owner of Buffalo, John Brown, and the Braves were moved to San Diego, the Bulls were shifted to the Atlantic Division. The Bulls were not exactly a powerhouse during the regular season with a mediocre 44-38 record, but they put it all together in the playoffs.

Washington's strength was its frontcourt, with Elvin Hayes, Bob Dandridge and Wes Unseld matching up with any other in the NBA. Unseld is still suffering from chronic

stomach problems and Dandridge is planning to play out his option, so it is difficult to judge how smoothly the Bulls can play.

Coach Dick Motta hopes that Tom Henderson will emerge as the backcourt leader to team with guards Kevin Grevey, Charles Johnson, and Roger Phegley, a 6-foot, 7-inch rookie. A question mark for Motta is the return of Phil Chenier, who played in just 36 games last season and is recovering from back surgery.

Philadelphia may have had the best team on paper during the last two years — compiling back-to-back 50-victory seasons to win the division title twice — but the 76ers have failed to go all the way.

The 76ers hope that they have added the final ingredient with the acquisition of Jones, one of the premier defensive forwards in the game, for the high-scoring McGinnis. Jones is expected to be the perfect complement for Julius Erving, allowing the 6-foot, 7-inch star to exploit more of his offensive talents.

The Knicks also hope that they have found their missing link to a championship. Though the Knicks lost Shelton, a 1979 No. 1 draft pick and \$450,000 in a compensation decision, the acquisition of the 7-foot, 1-inch Webster, noted for his defensive abilities, will take the burden of guarding the bigger centers away from Bob McDade and allow him to concentrate on offense.

With second-year players Ray Williams, Toby Knight and Glen Gondrezick returning and the early promise of several rookies, the Knicks may have a completely revamped squad.

Doubtful Starters

Free agents Earl Monroe and Jim McMillan may not be with the team. The Knicks have allowed Monroe to make a deal with another team without asking compensation and McMillan may play in Europe. Veterans Spencer Haywood and Butch Beard may also be on the trading block.

Boston appears to have enjoyed the better of the trade that accompanied the franchise swap. The addition of Knight, Barnes and Nate Archibald gives the Celtics the scoring punch they lacked a year ago. If Dave Cowens and Jo Jo White recover from the injuries that plagued them last season and if Barnes can stay out of trouble off the court, Boston could be the surprise team. It is certain to improve its disastrous 32-50 record last season.

A successful season for New Jersey will be a 30 victories. Coming

Central Division

A natural scoring rivalry was created in the NBA's Central Division when Houston signed Barry as a free agent and prepared to match the former league scoring champion against current titleholder George Gervin of San Antonio.

Barry, acquired by the Rockets after playing out his option with Golden State, ranked 13th among NBA scorers for 1977-78 with a 23.1 average. The 34-year-old forward was league champion in 1966-67.

Gervin won the crown last season on the final day, when he scored 63 points against New Orleans to edge David Thompson of Denver, 27.2 to 27.15.

San Antonio won the division title by eight games over Washington, which eventually captured the league championship.

Houston was the Central doormat with the third worst record in the NBA. The decline of the Rockets after securing a playoff berth the previous year could be traced to multiple injuries suffered by Rudy Tomjanovich after being punched by Kamai Washington, then with Los Angeles. Tomjanovich was averaging 21.5 points when he was injured in the 23rd game.

Houston also counts on center Moses Malone and Calvin Murphy, the Rockets' leading scorer at 25.6. Guard Mike Newlin will be out about a month with a broken bone in his hand. Slick Watts was acquired from New Orleans to help out.

Favored to Repeat

San Antonio is favored to repeat as division champion. In addition to Gervin, the Spurs have sharpshooting Larry Kenon (20.6) and veteran center Billy Paulz (15.8), who was fifth in blocked shots with a 2.43 average. Mike Gale and Louis Dampier averaged 9.1 points as San Antonio's top scoring guards.

The Detroit Pistons, with Vitale as coach and a change of divisional

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NBA Exhibitions

San Jose's Games: Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 1; Chicago 2, St. Louis 1; Edmonton (WHA) 4, Colorado 4; Washington (WHA) 4, Minnesota 5; N.Y. Rangers 4, New England (WHA) 4; Washington 2, Pittsburgh 2; N.Y. Islanders 4, Boston 3.

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NHL Holds Waiver Draft

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Pierre Bouchard, a Montreal Canadiens defenseman, headed the list of players available as the National Hockey League prepared to open annual waiver draft today.

The draft, established last season to help the weaker teams, allows all 21 clubs to protect 18 skaters, 2 defensemen and 2 other pros with 2 years of service.

All others, except one-year professionals and newly drafted players, are up for grabs at prices ranging from \$100 to \$50,000 each. The waiver price is based on the number of years of active professional service by each player.

Bouchard, an eight-year Montrealer, is available for \$7,500. It was expected that he would

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Art Buchwald

Amateur Doctors Have a Cold Day

WASHINGTON — Because medical costs are rising so fast, more and more people are diagnosing their own illnesses or, worse still, those of their friends. The government would do well to make a study of how these nonprofessional diagnoses are affecting the nation's health picture.

The other day I had a cold. It was just like the ones you see on television. I was sneezing, coughing and looking mournfully at my wife. I called my secretary at the office and said, "I wouldn't be in because I feel lousy."

"You must have one of those 'eight-hour things' that's going all around town," she said. "You'll feel perfectly well tomorrow."

Eight hours seemed to be a reasonable time to have a cold, and I was looking forward to staying in bed for 24 hours, but it's still not to fight a bug. My other sister called up 10 minutes later. "Edith says you've got a '24-hour bug'."

"I don't know if it's a bug or just a cold."

"Is your nose red from blowing it?"



Buchwald

My sister called, and I told her I had one of those "eight-hour things" that's been going all around town.

"Are you sure it's only an 'eight-hour thing'?" she asked. "It could be the '24-hour bug.' Harold had it last week. Do you have any fever?"

"A little—maybe 100."

"That's the '24-hour bug' for sure. Drink lots of fluids and take aspirin, and you'll be able to shake it off."

I really hadn't counted on staying in bed for 24 hours, but it's still not to fight a bug. My other sister called up 10 minutes later. "Edith says you've got a '24-hour bug'."

"I don't know if it's a bug or just a cold."

"Is your nose red from blowing it?"

"From whom?"

"My druggist. He says there's a lot of it going around."

"What's it going around?"

"You name it, and he says he's never seen so much of it going around."

Mexico Mammoth
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9 (UPI) — Archaeological excavators digging up the Aztec Grand Temple near here have uncovered the remains of a prehistoric mammoth, anthropologists announced.

"Yah, sure it is. Why do you ask?"

"Then you don't have a '24-hour bug.' You have a '48-hour virus.'"

"My secretary said all I had was an 'eight-hour thing.' How come you moved it up to 48 hours?"

"The 'eight-hour thing' is entirely different. You feel funny but your nose doesn't get red when you blow it. The '24-hour bug' has all the symptoms of the 'eight-hour one,' except that you cough a lot. The '48-hour virus' makes you sneeze, cough and perspire while you're sleeping. You have to stay in bed for two days."

"But I can't stay in bed for two days."

"Look, my sister said, 'If you don't want medical advice, don't ask me.'"

I think I might have been all right except that my secretary told Healy I was home with the flu.

He called, of course. "I feel for you," he said. "You won't be able to shake it for two weeks. If it were a winter cold I'd say you'd be better in five, maybe six days. But you have an October cold. It's almost impossible to get rid of. You hear my voice? It's been like this since August."

"But suppose my cold goes away in 24 hours?"

"That's when it can become the most dangerous. You think it's gone away and then you wake up and you have a vengeance. I'd rather have a two-week bout with a chest cold than a '24-hour bug' which sneaks up on you like a thief in the night."

Word travels fast in Washington, and Elinor of Newsweek was terse and to the point. "Healy tells me you have an incurable form of pneumonia."

"Either that," I said, "or an 'eight-hour thing' or a '24-hour bug' or a '48-hour virus' or a two-week bout with the flu or a simple cold. I'm waiting on another opinion right now."

"From whom?"

"My druggist. He says there's a lot of it going around."

"What's it going around?"

"You name it, and he says he's never seen so much of it going around."

The Luck of Leakey

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WPI) — He has a briefcase and a pipe and a tweedy coat. That seems all wrong. Richard Leakey senses the disappointment. People are forever trying to make a romance of this work, he shrugs. They want khaki shorts and a Land Rover. "I should like to disabuse that."

Actually, Richard Leakey, whose work is puzzling out the secrets of man's origins, does pretty well in spite of himself in making it all sound romantic. Ask, for instance, for a verbal picture of his fossil-hunting camp at Koobi Fora, on the banks of Lake Turkana in northern Kenya, and he will paint a fierce Impressionist canvas of yellow-green spiking grass and languid crocodiles and mountains baking under a brittle blue sky. At night the wind comes up, and it is cool.

"The camp is on a spit and so the lake is before and behind the camp," he says with a pleasant-sounding colonial British accent. The camp faces north so that one can get the passage of the sun continually changing colors on the water. You can stand out there and in half an hour the lake will go from blue to green to brown to what is nearly a pewter gray.

Leakey is 33. He is heir to the most famous genes in modern anthropology. Quick and polite, he conducts himself in that sure, almost sporty British way, tucking a parenthesis here, inserting a phrase like "the quote, women's lib, unquote, movement" there, begging off any claim to authority, yet by virtue of his name and intellect and polish being one just the same.



Richard Leakey and friend.

... I must take exception.

He's in the United States (he averages a couple of hops a year) to hold meetings on the museum he heads and to chat about his new book, "People of the Lake," written in conjunction with Roger Lewin, science editor of the New Scientist magazine in London.

He's anxious to get back to Kenya.

'Semantic'

Caa we pinpoint the specific time man became man?

"Somewhat of a semantic discussion, don't you think? I don't know anyone who's really certain when mankind became mankind — or even what it is. Certainly we know what we are — Homo sapiens."

Was the Garden of Eden in East Africa? "I don't think there was one, do you? You do? Well, if you wish a Garden of Eden, you have to put it in Africa. But I do think it was a big garden. A big garden."

This isn't to suggest Leakey is not a serious, even intense, human being. In the past 10 years, on a combination of drive and what he calls dumb luck, he has moved himself to the forefront of modern cultural anthropology, making dramatic fossil discoveries, writing books, postulating new and unpopular theories (a chief one being that Homo sapiens doesn't necessarily have aggression in his bones), threatening, some say, to eclipse even the sacrosanct reputation of two people who raised him.

His father, Dr. Louis B. Leakey, pioneer in research of Homo habilis (handy man), an important link with that other hominid, Homo erectus, died in 1972. But Mary Leakey, Louis Leakey's tough, cigar-smoking widow, is still known to put in a full day on the sites, one of which is the Olduvai Gorge on the Serengeti Plain in Tanzania, where she and her husband were digging for fossils as much as 40 years ago. Mother and son don't mix in their professional lives; never have. There was a time when father and son barely spoke.

'Eclipsing Business'

"If one wants to put it simply in those terms, it may have happened in some areas already, this eclipsing business," Leakey says cautiously. "But the work is different, too."

On one hand, it might seem the natural happy way of things for a son following in his father's footsteps to eventually overtake him. Even if the father was the powerful, crochety, charismatic Louis Leakey. In this case, the son happens to be unschooled in the profession, lacking any formal higher studies whatever.

Richard Leakey left the Nairobi public schools at 17 to set up a safari business

(highly successful). About the only thing he was sure of back then was that he wouldn't follow in his father's footsteps. "One felt a little intimidated," he says. From the time he was 6 months old, he and his brothers, Philip and Jonathan, were being carted around on expeditions.

"I just wanted to get out — go away and look at animals. But it passed. The time came."

He sounds matured now in his attitude toward his parents. "In my own mind, nothing I do will ever cast a shadow on my father's accomplishments," he says.

"You know, my parents worked at Olduvai Gorge from 1931 to 1959 without making an important discovery. I found fossils a couple of years after. A lot of it is just luck."

Degree of Pride

Leakey seems inversely proud not to have academic initials tacked after his name. He likes saying that he's learned it all on the job, that he's "not an 'ist' of anything."

What is surprising about Richard Leakey is that he's only a part-time anthropologist. His real job is directing the National Museum of Kenya, a post he's held since 1968. This means he lives most of the time in Nairobi and goes to work as a time-scratcher. Three hundred people work for him, he says. "Lots of brunches and that sort of thing."

Leakey is married to an anthropologist. Meave Leakey did her Ph.D. in Wales. They have three daughters.

Leakey is not a man of religion, though his grandparents on his father's side went to Kenya as missionaries and though a few uncles are Episcopal clergymen. Contemplating ancestors who lived three to five million years ago and fragments of bone hasn't made him believe in an afterlife, he says.

"What happens after death? I don't think anything need happen."

agnosticism or atheism aside, there is a moral current running in Leakey. Altruism, he calls it. One of the conclusions of "People of the Lake" is that "there is no biological inevitability" and that the more one studies prehistory the more he can be convinced that early man led a life based on sharing and order and thoughtful adaptation. "In its gradual emergence from the animal kingdom, humanity invented a new game, and that game is called culture," he writes.

The view of altruistic man runs counter to the more wishful thinking exposed by men like Robert Ardrey ("The Territorial Imperative") and Konrad Lorenz ("On Aggression") who feel the tie that binds is hostility. Greed and murder are just in the genes.

"I've become appalled at the ease in which masses of people can be led to beliefs," Leakey says. "The way this aggression idea has been portrayed the last 10 years is astounding. I mean, you talk with cab drivers or policemen or Sunday school teachers and they'll tell you this is just the way it is. I must take exception."



Leontyne Price scored a hit with President Carter in her second appearance at the White House. An anti-inflation aria next?

PEOPLE: Opera's Leontyne Price: 2d Term in White House

They had a lot in common, both ambitious. But Leontyne Price "made it to the White House 11 years before I did," Jimmy Carter said at the third in a series of Sunday afternoon White House concerts in Washington. The Metropolitan Opera star, retired engagement, underscored something she has always emphasized, the president noted. "We are trying to... convince the American people that opera is not just a luxury for a few, but is a thing of beauty to be enjoyed by everyone."

Her first performance at the White House was in 1965 for the late Aiko Mena, then president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy; she received a Presidential Medal of Freedom. Price's latest performance won raves, especially from Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. But Schultz wasn't so directly expressive when it came to talking about the contents president's forthcoming anti-inflation message. "We'll put it to music," he quipped, his choice being Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique." President Carter had his own thoughts on how that message might be composed and performed. "How about Willy Nelson to compose it?" he mused, "and Miss Price to sing it?"

In Warsaw, U.S. evangelist Billy Graham drew an estimated 2,000 people to his first service in communist Poland, filling the Warsaw Baptist Church to overflowing. Several dozen people in the crowd gathered from other churches in Warsaw and from elsewhere in Eastern Europe raised their hands

to signify they had made a "decision for Christ," during the call for commitment Graham traditionally makes at the end of his sermon. But the church was so crowded that it was impossible for anyone to come forward, as is usual in a Graham service. Afterwards, assistants distributed copies of the Gospel of St. John in Polish. There was no publicity on Graham's visit in the state-controlled news media.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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